The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in Secret Session of the Senate on the Removal of Mr. McKeon.

The Nomination of Mr. Clifford as Supreme Court Judge.

CONSULAR AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Continuation of the Debate in the House on the Neutrality Laws.

Speeches of Hon. D. E. Sickles, Hon. J. B. Haskin and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In Executive Session, the Senate to-day considered the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick as District-Attorney, *vice* McKeon. After an earnest debate of three hours, they adjourned without a vote. The Administration men were challenged to defend the course of the President in removing McKeon, but not a man undertook the task. Even those Senators who supported it, now express unqualified disapprobation of the act.

The President has nominated Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, as Minister to Guatemala; Belden, of Indiana, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; Twyman, of Kentucky, as Consul at Vera Cruz, and Thomas B. Stevenson, of Kentucky, as Judge in New-Mexico.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, are examining witnesses with reference to the charge of felony against a late officer of the House of Representatives.

The President is determined to have Hon. Nathan Clifford confirmed as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The evidences of his unfitness for the place, however, as presented in secret session of the Senate, will have the effect of placing on the record at least twenty negative votes.

For a time there were serious dangers that the nomination would be rejected by the votes of Administration Senators. But now that Chief Justice Taney has given a certificate of character in Clifford's behalf, setting forth that in his opinion the nominee will make a respectable Judge, the nominee will probably be confirmed.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that before the Judge issued this certificate, the *President promised not to remove Phil. Barton Key, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, who is a favorite nephew of the Chief Justice.* Can it be possible that even the Supreme Bench is to be filled by bargain and sale?

I understand that prior to the nomination of Clifford, Mr. Key had been notified that he was to be a victim of "rotation," and it is notorious that Key obtained his present appointment through the express efforts of his uncle, without whose interference Mr. Pierce would have conferred the appointment on another gentleman as well known in this city for his fealty to his party as for professional ability and works of private charity.

The impression prevails somewhat in Naval circles that the recent nominations of Naval officers made by the President in the cases of officers who had been stricken down by the Naval Retiring Board, are to encounter opposition in the Naval Committee of the Senate, from gentlemen who were in favor of sustaining the action of that Board. This is an error, as I am able to state upon reliable authority. These nominations will be treated just as any original nominations would be, and unless specific and substantial reasons for a contrary course are presented in individual cases, they will all be reported favorably to the Senate.

Mrs. Secretary Cobb gave her first Evening Reception to-night, which was attended by a large and fashionable company, who spent several hours most agreeably together. Evening parties, balls, &c., are now at their full tide in our city—every night almost being appropriated to one or more of them. The genial influence of these gatherings in allaying the asperities engendered by political strife, can scarcely be over-estimated. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Jan 6.

The Senate in Executive session to-day were engaged nearly three hours in discussing matters connected with the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick as District-Attorney of New-York, in place of John McKeon. While it is probable that the former will be confirmed, some of those who intend voting in the affirmative will define their position, believing that the President has the right or power to change the officer but not justifying his removal for the reasons alleged.

The nomination of Mr. Clifford to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court is still pending in the Senate.

The debate in the House to-day covering a defence of Commodore Paulding, strengthens the belief that that officer will not be recalled.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

I learn that the *Union* will publish to-morrow a very important letter, *against the Lecompton Constitution*, from Dr. Stringfellow, who is known as one of the leaders of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

He says in this letter that the Lecompton Convention was fairly in issue before the people at the time of Mr. Parrott's election as Delegate to Congress, and that by that election the people of Kansas denounced it by five thousand majority. He concedes that Kansas must be a Free State.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE ... Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Hunter and Toombs asked but the Senate refused to excuse them from services on the French Spoliation Bill Committee.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting home for foreign valuation.

Mr. Crittenden spoke as to the necessity for the adoption of such a measure. He did not believe that the present law would produce an adequate amount for the support of the Government. An increase of five per cent. on woolen and cotton would be sufficient, and afford all necessary protection.

Mr. Fitch moved an amendment, taxing all bank-notes with a discrimination against those of a small denomination, so as to drive the latter out of circulation.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the resolution and amendment were tabled.

Mr. Cameron presented one hundred and six petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the location of the City Post-Office in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pugh presented a petition from Edwin M. Chaffee, praying for an extension of his patent for preparing India-rubber and applying it without the use of a solvent.

Mr. Pugh also presented a petition from citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a Charter for a National Bank for thirty years, with a capital of $60,000, and an increase of the Tariff.

After the transaction of some further business of no special importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill of appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to further amend the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels. Its consideration was postponed till the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the President to communicate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governments of Paraguay and New-Granada, in any way affecting our differences with those Governments; also, between the Secretary of State and Brazil relative to the opening of the river Amazon and the negotiation of a reciprocity or other treaty; and all correspondence on the subject of our relations with Spain not heretofore made public.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. Sickles wished to put upon record his dissent from some of the positions assumed yesterday by gentlemen in debate. If members had been in a House of Representatives convened by Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, they could not have listened to sentiments more in unison with the latter's theory of Government, and more at war with our own, than they were compelled to listen to in this hall. They were told that the neutrality act of 1818 was unconstitutional, and against the principles of our people; but as he had read the history of his country, he found that the policy of that act was handed down from the days of Washington, and embodied in our statutes from that to the present time; and it has never been dissented from by any Administration or party. Had gentlemen forgotten that Mr. Crampton was dismissed because he committed acts violative of the neutrality laws? He had supposed that the whole country sustained the wisdom and firmness of the Executive in the enforcement of the traditional policy of the Government, not to permit our own citizens, or the representatives of any foreign power, great or small, to compromise the neutrality of the United States with regard to nations with whom we are at peace. We have made treaties with various powers, in which we have entered into stipulations based on this very statute; one recently with New-Granada, and another also, as rumor has it, with Nicaragua. He was surprised to hear it asserted that naval officers have not a right to go out upon the high seas to capture violators of our laws. Had gentlemen forgotten that our Government is in treaty stipulations to maintain a naval force for the purpose of exercising a police over all seas, and to suppress the infamous slave traffic? This policy has been recognized by all administrations and all parties, and he never heard it questioned before. Connected with every such expedition was the question of *intent*. It would be an offence against the good sense of the House to add anything to the argument, so significant, that the expedition fitted out by Walker was to make war and take life and property within the limits of Nicaragua, with whom we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship. Instantaneously on the landing of the expedition acts of hostility were perpetrated; men were shot down and property seized. Every writer on international law calls such conduct robbery and murder. No man would go further than himself to recognize the right of American citizens to emigrate to foreign lands. If they wished peaceably to go to Central America let them go. He desired to see the Isthmus Americanized. But such expeditions as that of Walker, and such conduct, are not calculated to promote the interests of our people so far as they are connected with the interests of Central America. If the expedition was peaceful, as Walker informed Secretary Cass it would be, their plowshares were turned into swords, and pruning-hooks into spears, with such quickness as to throw suspicion on the sincerity of their professions. The presumption always was in favor of the conduct of the officer in the performance of duty at a remote point, but this rule has been reversed, and all the charges against Commodore Paulding are asked to be taken as admitted truths. He did not want Paulding's act to be regarded as a precedent. There is no question but that, in a technical point of view, his act was illegal, and that he exceeded his instructions. But he undoubtedly acted in accordance with what he believed was the spirit of his instructions, having a reasonable belief that the Government regarded Walker's expedition as unlawful. Gentlemen must not forget that General Jackson passed into Spanish territory, and arrested certain persons, and hung them on the nearest tree; but he was not recalled in disgrace. The President is fully alive to the interests of our people with Central American Republics and the Isthmus, the highway of a large portion of the commerce of the world. He has shown every disposition to further these interests, by the cultivation of kind and fraternal relations with these Governments. with a view to Americanize them as far as he can, and to secure to our people all advantages possible. Under these circumstances, was it anything but treason for men to organize lawless expeditions, and going there, to make war on Republics with whom we are at peace.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, said he wished to call attention to another subject which had deep interest in the hearts of his countrymen. He did not mean the froth and outlaws of cities, but the masses who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. He meant to speak of what is commonly known as the "Dred Scott" decision, which the President has indorsed, and to which the official action of the Government has been conformed. That decision, he argued, was in utter disregard of the rights of man and the truth of history. When he reflected that the most absolute tyrants were firm supporters of law, he could feel no reverence for the Judges who descended from their high positions to crush liberty under the color of the Constitution. Therein the double treachery exists. Without a show of reason, and in face of all the authorities, that sectional, irresponsible and prejudiced body of Judges, trusting to their irresponsibility, have sought to overthrow the laws. He entered against the decision of the Supreme Court his indignant protest. He believed that God is the common father, and made of one flesh all the nations to dwell on the face of the earth, and that Christ is the elder brother both of the Ethiopian and the Caucasian. As a Democrat, he believed in the equality of all men before the law; as a legislator, instead of discriminating against the weak, he would defend them—the strong can defend themselves—the weak need a prop. By rigid edicts under that decision a large class of citizens had been turned out of the Federal Courts and from the public domain, and deprived of every constitutional right and guarantee. He concluded his argument by saying that all the citizens of each State are not entitled to the immunities and privileges of the several States, but are citizens of the United States.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, said that at the proper time he would go as far as any other member in favor of the suspension of the Neutrality laws, but not for the reasons assigned by Mr. Quitman yesterday. The act of 1818 was passed to meet a case of the character now before them. It is a singular fact that in that very year Arbuthnot and Ambrister were hung by Gen. Jackson as high as Haman. In his opinion their conduct was not more reprehensible than that of Walker towards a Government with whom we were at peace. Many doubt the right of Paulding to seize Walker in Nicaragua, but if there is an inchoate treaty with Nicaragua, by which we are to protect the Transit Route, the directions of the President and Secretary of the Navy may sustain Paulding. The only party which can object to Paulding's conduct is Nicaragua, a weak power, and which commends the act. The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens') said Walker was a better man than Paulding. Mr. Haskin denied it. After referring to the principal events in Walker's history, which did not place him in an enviable light, he spoke of Commodore Paulding in high terms of eulogy, saying that he was a son of Paulding of Revolutionary memory, who, with Williams and Van Wirt, captured Major Andre, and resisted his proffered bribe, which, if accepted, would have placed them in affluent circumstances. The Paulding of that day had no warrant from the Continental Congress to authorize his arrest. [Laughter.]

Mr. John Cochrane wanted to know whether offences against the law of nations runs in the family.

Mr. Haskin repeated that Commodore Paulding has a right to be more proud of his ancestry than any of the Kings of Europe of theirs. He had been in the service for forty years, and had worked himself to the highest position in it, and it was therefore ungenerous to say that Walker was a better man than Paulding. No act under this Administration, since the inauguration of the President, was more worthy of commendation than that of Paulding, and he hoped that the responsible majority of the House would not fritter away its consequences. The thanks of Congress and a medal were eminently due to Paulding. Mr. Haskin remarked that while he was against individual fillibustering, he was a national fillibuster. He was a believer in the Monroe doctrines, and wanted those of the Ostend Manifesto applied.

Mr. Keitt wanted to know whether Mr. Haskin was in favor of a nation instead of individuals breaking faith?

Mr. Haskin replied, that when the nation will take the responsibility of seizing Cuba and suspending the neutrality laws, he would go for it with that gentleman. The feeling of the National Democrats is, that they have a right to the Island; they believe that they came by it naturally; they believe that the Government should by conquest do certain things; but this business of Walker's was petty larceny. He (Haskin) was in favor of national grand larceny, [laughter,] and declared himself a Hard-Shell Democrat.

Mr. Stephens, in explanation, said that he had cast no imputation on Commodore Paulding, further than his arrest of Walker was not justified. That was without law, or color of law. On that Paulding was to stand. It was a great outrage. It might be that Paulding's father had refused a bribe, and if that gives credit to his son let it be so. The gentleman had spoken of the miserable condition of Walker's men whom he saw last Spring. What placed them in such an unfortunate condition he did not know, but he had heard some say those at Norfolk were poor, lazy, and lousey. [Laughter.] He believed they were last seen in company with officers of the navy. Whether they got the contagion or vermin from them, he did not know. He would stand on what he had said, that Walker's arrest was a great outrage against private rights, and ought to be redressed.

Mr. Haskin replied that although Paulding's conduct might have been without authority, there were abundant precedents to show that the American Congress and people have sustained acts morally right, but technically wrong. He instanced the case of the declaration of martial law by Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans—Jackson afterwards became President, and Congress subsequently justified the act by paying back to him the fine.

Mr. Bocock said Mr. Stephens had spoken of some of Walker's men as lazy and lousey, and remarked that they were last seen in company with certain naval officers. He (Bocock) wished merely to observe that his position in this and a former Congress had brought him in contact with naval officers and he had never found any of them in the condition represented. If the gentleman from Georgia had, all he could say was that he was sorry for the association.

Mr. Gilmer had seen nothing as yet, which could justify a course of argument involving so much criticism on a gentleman whose history and character showed him to be a praiseworthy officer of the Navy. When the documents called for will be communicated, it will be found that this is not a case justifying censure. He had no doubt, from the history of the past two years, that Paulding acted under instructions. He dissented from Mr. Stephens in the view that there was impropriety in giving such instructions after Walker had given bail to answer a criminal charge. In his opinion there was increased necessity after Walker's escape to issue instructions to Naval and Federal officers to exercise additional vigilance. He humorously ridiculed the idea of sending Walker back in a national vessel, and paying his expenses.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Proposed Repeal of the Neutrality Laws—The Debate in the House on Tuesday—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Opportunity offering to-day, Gen. Quitman got in his resolution in favor of a repeal or modification of the neutrality laws of the United States, accompanying it by a frank, manly and ingenious argument in support of the proposition. That he can accomplish his object there is not the slightest probability—for if the neutrality laws are changed at all, they will be made more rigid than they are now—and, therefore, in the opinion of the General, more "oppressive." Public sentiment in the United States is overwhelmingly against the repeal of such laws. They are an absolute necessity to the protection of our own commerce. Even with these laws in existence, we are continually suspected by foreign governments of design to encroach upon their territory and rob them of it. They are, accordingly, constantly on the watch against us. Repeal the neutrality laws, and we would soon find the whole world united in a blockade of our ports, with a view to prevent "armed expeditions" leaving them for the conquest of Cuba, or some other foreign possession. Our ships at sea would be continually overhauled upon suspicion, our commerce hampered and endangered, and ourselves plunged weekly into new and serious questions with foreign powers to our own destruction, unless we really were prepared literally to "meet the world in arms." Gen. Quitman—honest and sincere as he is in his motion—will eventually learn that it was bad policy to make it, because it can result in no practical good to his own cause, and *may* do it serious harm.

The debate in the House subsequent to Gen. Quitman's speech was full of interest. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was the chief speaker. He laid down the bold proposition that the President of the United States had no power to employ the land or naval forces of the United States under the law of 1818, or any other law, for the arrest of violators of the law, *outside* the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Reading the law, he maintained that it expressly restricted the use of these forces *within* our territorial jurisdiction. He urged that the Constitution of the United States denied all power to deprive a man of his liberty except by "due course of law"—and challenged all men to show any due course of *law* by which Walker having escaped the jurisdiction of the United States could be turned back upon the high seas,—much less pursued into the jurisdiction of a foreign State. He charged Commodore Paulding with being the party who had violated the law of 1818, and denounced his course in the strongest possible terms as a gross outrage demanding reparation restitution, and the return of Walker and his men to the precise spot from whence taken.

This is the gist of the interesting question involved in the discussion. Those who sustain the arrest of Walker answer that the Government of the United States always have the right to pursue their own criminals upon the high seas, under their own flag; and also that under one clause of the law of 1818, which distinctly confers upon the President the power to use the naval force of the United States to prevent the "carrying on" of illegal expeditions against countries with which we are at peace, he clearly is empowered to go beyond our territorial jurisdiction for that purpose. Upon this last point the rejoinder is two-fold: First, that interpretation of the clause last referred to is disputed; and, second, it is urged that the United States Government cannot make its own law to extend its own jurisdiction over the sea—the common property of all nations, and therefore subject to international law alone, and consequently, that any interpretation of the law of 1818 must be a false one that attempts to assume any such office on its behalf.

In the particular case of Gen. Walker and his men, chief reliance is placed upon the argument that he was deprived of his liberty and his property, without any warrant, and not under any judicial proceeding—that the President, being an executive officer, and not the Legislative or the Judiciary, could, under the Constitution, do nothing in the absence of specific provisions of law, and then only under the due "forms" of law. Admitting Walker to have been a fugitive from justice, they ask what right Paulding had to follow him without a warrant, and *by* what right the President could *waive* the warrant made indispensable by the Constitution. They urge that every citizen has the right to have as a chart for his guidance, either specific statute law defining his metes and bounds, or else clearly defined international law, and that he is entitled to all the advantages to be derived from their absence. I have thus given, briefly as I could, the salient points of the great discussion now pending, particularly upon that side of the question which has been most fully presented thus far. As the other side is developed I will endeavor to epitomize it also for your readers.

Dr. Mackay, the poet, who has been sojourning with us for a week or more, delivered his introductory lecture on "Song" the other evening to a large and highly-interested audience, comprising in its numbers a large proportion of the wealth, fashion and intelligence of the Capital. The accomplished lecturer contemplated a journey southward, without another appearance before the Washington public; but a requisition is out for him, which, though not strictly legal, will be likely to bring him again to the bar of public opinion, as it is signed by a large number of Senators and Representatives, and members of the diplomatic corps, and eminent private citizens, who desire another opportunity to hear him. He will repeat his lecture, probably, on Saturday evening next, when he can hardly fail of another overflowing house.

Messrs. Stuart and Boucicault have experienced the fact that this is rather a "slow" place in which to get anything done. In fitting up their little bijou of a theatre here, their carpenters, upholsterers, painters, gas-fitters, &c., are all behind-hand, requiring fifty per cent. more time to do up their work than a New-Yorker could reasonably anticipate. The result is that the house is not yet open; but to-morrow evening it will be inaugurated beyond a doubt. The improvements are now sufficiently advanced to enable us to see that the principle of construction of this theatre is superior to that of any other in the country.

Hon. George Taylor, of New-York, (who, by the way, bids fair to earn the reputation of an earnest and faithful representative,) delivered a lecture this evening, on Art and its History, before the Cosmopolitan Art Association. Unavoidable duties elsewhere deprived me of the pleasure of hearing the lecture, but gentlemen who were present speak of it as a very able and interesting production, displaying extraordinary familiarity with the subject, and peculiar facility on the part of the speaker in presenting it so as to enlist the sympathies and impress the minds of his audience.

The number of sojourners at Washington eligible to invitations to private evening entertainments has become so very large that it is found quite impossible to avoid a crowd entirely too great for comfort, unless the company is divided up—some to be invited on one evening, and the remainder on another. A plan of this sort has frequently been talked of, but not carried into effect heretofore lest the uninvited at the beginning should consider themselves intentionally slighted.

Lady Napier, however, has led the way at last; and I know I shall render the Washington ladies a service by making this statement, and suggesting the propriety of a general following of the excellent example thus set to them. It is only necessary to remind those who consider themselves entitled to cards, of the utter impossibility of entertaining all of them at once, to avoid any unpleasant misconstruction of the good intention of the entertainers by those who are passed over on any particular occasion hereafter. S.

General Walker at Washington—Douglas' Bill.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

General Walker is still here lying upon his oars and watching the turn of events. He feels confident that public opinion in the South will force the Administration to remunerate him and reinstate him again at Punta Arenas with all his men and supplies. His statement of particulars shows that he has been deprived of $140,000 worth of property—cash valuation in Nicaragua, by Captain Davis and Commodore Paulding. This does not include consequential losses and expenditures. He claims indemnity to this amount, and also that he shall be returned with his men, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted and saluted. This will be refused him by the Administration. It is rumored that a joint resolution will be offered in the House to-day, tendering to Gen. Walker, as President of Nicaragua, the privilege of the floors of the two Houses. This, too, will be rejected, as it would be a direct condemnation of the Administration.

General Walker thinks to-day will develop something which may determine his action, but he declares the legal and physical inability of this Government to prevent his return to his own country.

It seems to be understood among politicians here that the Kansas farce is about being brought to a close by a bill which will be introduced into the Senate to-morrow or next day, by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio. This bill will provide for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. *Thus far it satisfies the demands of Mr. Buchanan and his friends.* Then it provides farther, that the first Legislature after the complete organization of the State shall submit to a vote of the people of the State, whether the Slavery clause as proposed by the Lecompton Convention shall be added to the Constitution, of which, at present it forms no part. The bill provides also that the first or any subsequent Legislature may submit to a vote of the people whether they will call a Convention to alter or amend the whole Constitution. *This seems to meet fully the demands of Senator Douglas and his friends,* and the impression is that this bill will meet general approval, and soon become a law; so that by the 1st June next, the Senators and Representatives from the State of Kansas, may be in their seats here. Of course the bill wipes out the elections held on the 21st December and to-day in Kansas, and fixes a day for the election of State officers. The objectionable parts of the ordinance (which is not a part of the Constitution) will also be stricken out, and all the privileges granted to other States on their admission will be awarded to Kansas. Let us then hope that the end of this imbroglio is at hand.

Fillibustering—The Administration—A New Expedition.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

The Cabinet held a protracted session to-day. The three vexed questions in reference to Kansas, Utah and Nicaragua were fully discussed. The result of the consultation has not transpired, nor will it be known until the President communicates his views and those of his Administration in a special message to Congress.

In respect to the arrest by Paulding of Walker and his men, the publication of the facts which will be communicated by the President will show that Nicaragua will entirely approve it.

Reference was made in the debate on Clingman's resolution to an alleged understanding by which this Government guarantees the protection of the Nicaragua transit route. There is a stipulation to that effect in the treaty negotiated last Fall by General Cass and Señor Yrissari.

This treaty has not been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, but it will be. When so ratified, however, it must before becoming the supreme law of the United States, receive the concurrent action of the Senate with that of the Administration.

There is no doubt that while the controversy is going on in Washington, as to whether Paulding did right or wrong in Walker's arrest, active preparations are being made in the South for the sending out of a fillibuster expedition under General Henningsen, from Galveston or New-Orleans, for the relief of Colonel Frank Anderson, who at the latest dates occupied Castillo Fort. It would be well, then, for General Cass to recall to the minds of the United States officials in that section the terms of his late circular letter. X. Y.

The New Democratic General Committee Refused Admittance to Tammany Hall.

Those who are familiar with the proceedings of the Democratic Party in this City, are aware that after the election of the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858, that was recognized by and succeeded the Union General Committee of 1857, there was considerable dissatisfaction, and at length a call for the election of a new General Committee on the Ward primary system. In that way delegates were elected and were to have organized in Tammany Hall last evening. A call to that effect was published. There was some doubt at the time whether the use of Tammany Hall would be granted, but nothing definite was known until after

THE MEETING OF THE SACHEMS,

Held yesterday afternoon. The following are the Clerk's minutes of the proceedings.

Tammany Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held in the Council Chamber of the said Society, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A call has been published for the meeting at Tammany Hall, of certain persons assuming to be the Democratic Republican General Committee of this City, who are not in regular succession to the Committee of last year, and who are not recognized by this Council; therefore,

Resolved, That the lessee of Tammany Hall is hereby directed not to permit any political meeting whatever to be held in Tammany Hall at any time during this day or evening.

Resolved, That the lessee of Tammany Hall is further directed to permit the persons certified by the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1857, as duly elected and returned as members of the said Committee for the present year, and such other persons as they may admit to their meeting by resolution after they are organized, to meet at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, January 7, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, and not to permit any other persons to meet in that building for political purposes on said evening; which persons so certified as elected and returned, are as follows: [Here follows a list of Committee as before published.)] (Signed)

WM. D. KENNEDY, Father of the Council.

Thos. J. Barr, Scribe *pro tem.*

Notwithstanding the above action, quite a number of the delegates gathered at Tammany Hall, soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and desired a room. Mr. Charles Brown, the proprietor of Tammany Hotel, informed them of the action of the Sachems, and that, in consequence, he could not give them a room. After standing around in groups for a short time, they proceeded below, to the dining-saloon, and partially organized. Capt. Wines officiated as Chairman. There was a series of resolutions with some of the members, which were partially read, asserting that they were the regular and legitimate General Committee, but as the dining-saloon was public, it was difficult to maintain the order necessary for the proper transaction of business, so the meeting adjourned in some disorder, with an understanding that the delegates would meet again on Friday evening. The members left in squads of twos and threes; and during the evening others arrived, and expressed much disappointment, because of the early adjournment.

Ward Committees were elected last evening by the disaffected, on the same system.

From Turks' Island.—By the arrival of the schooner *Sarah L. Hills*, Capt. Conway, we have received advices from Turks' Island to the 25th ult. The quantity of salt on hand is very large, but there are no vessels to take it. It is selling at 8½c.@9c. ℔ bushel. There were no American vessels in port when the S. L. H. sailed.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Decided Improvement in Financial Affairs.

Restoration of Confidence in Hamburg.

Partial Abolition of Serfdom in Russia.

Importation of Asiatics to the British West Indies.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs Dull.

Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, Captain Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool at about noon on the 23d of December, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, arrived out at Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 20th.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 22d.

A false report having found its way into some of the English papers to the effect that the steamship *Atlantic* on her outward trip had passed the *Vanderbilt* in a disabled state, off Queenstown, Captain Eldridge, in a letter to the Underwriters' Association of Liverpool, says: "Had the *Atlantic* seen the *Vanderbilt* in such a state she would not have left her until she had assisted her safely into harbor. I cannot understand whence the report has arisen, as the *Atlantic* left the *Vanderbilt* in New-York, not intending to leave for some months. As the report has obtained great publicity, and may occasion some anxiety, I will thank you to contradict it."

President Buchanan's Message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England.

The London *Times* says it is understood that the East India Company have received formal notice that it is the intention of Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of the double Government. The *Globe* (Ministerial organ) says this statement is substantially correct.

Further attempts to launch the *Leviathan* were postponed until the spring tides at the commencement of January. The hydraulic power was to be more than double. The ship remained even and fair on the ways, and at high tide had nearly six feet of water under her.

The report of an intended alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England is said to be totally destitute of foundation.

Rumors of Ministerial changes were again in circulation. The London *Advertiser* understands that Mr. Vernon Smith will leave the Board of Control, and be succeeded by Sir C. Wood; and that should Mr. Smith retire, his patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne will probably withdraw from Ministerial life.

Mr. James Coppock, the celebrated Parliamentary agent, is dead.

The London *Times* continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West Indian Islands.

The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A long-pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England, as to the right to some "Crown Jewels," valued at over a million sterling, is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

On Monday, the 21st, there was increased buoyancy on the London Stock Exchange under the influence of the large arrival of specie from New-York and the news of the rapid recovery going on at Hamburg. Consols, Railroad shares and other securities shared in the upward movement.

A deputation from the Governments of Sweden and Norway had arrived in London, with a view of obtaining financial aid to the extent of—it was supposed—£500,000, with which to prevent the permanent break-up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries.

Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, the 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the latest sales being made at 93⅛@93¼.

The Money Market on Wednesday, Dec. 23, was still easier. Good bills were sought after at 8 ℔ cent., and in some few instances they were done at 7½.

The *Times'* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says little doubt is entertained that, when the banks determine to reduce their rate of discount, it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once. Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, that it will be announced before the close of the year.

The Bank continues to accumulate gold in large quantities. Over £200,000 was received on the 22d.

At Hamburg the rate for best bills ranges from 4@6 per cent.

The rebound in Consols from the lowest point in October, has been equal to 7½ per cent.—and it has been rather more rapid than in 1847.

The extraordinary trial in France of Madame de Jenfosse, her two sons, and her gamekeeper, for the murder of M. Guillot, had terminated in the acquittal of all the prisoners. The affair was a very complicated one, and attracted great attention throughout France.

It was stated (but contradicted by the *Patrie*) that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made by England, had consented to submit the question of the exportation of negroes from Africa to the French Colonies to a Conference, to be held in London.

It was expected that the Bank of France would lower their rate of discount to 5 per cent. before the end of the year.

In Paris on the 22d the fund closed at 67.60 for money, 67¾ for account.

The French ships of war intended for China were appointed to leave Toulon between the 20th and 25th of December, and would proceed direct to Hong Kong with 500 troops on board. The projected expedition to Cochin China is understood to be adjourned.

Commercial affairs in Paris had slightly improved. Spirits had risen in price since the imposition of a duty on foreign brandies. Wheat and Flour had slightly declined.

The Swiss Federal Council has officially laid before the authorities of the Canton de Vaud the question of the cession of the Vallée des Dappes to France.

The intelligence from Germany still represents the financial embarrassments as very great, although it was thought that the crisis was decidedly approaching its termination.

The reduction of the Austrian Army was proceeding with great rapidity.

In view of the fact that it was unlikely that the King of Prussia would be able to resume his governing functions at the expiration of the three months, during which the Prince of Prussia was appointed to the conduct of affairs, the question of how the Government should be carried on was claiming attention. Official communications from Berlin represent that it had not been decided to create a regency, and it was supposed that "extraordinary powers" would be conferred on the Prince of Prussia.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, denounces with some vehemence the supposed project of the United States against Cuba, and accuses President Buchanan of personally encouraging them. With regard to the proposition for purchasing the island, which it says the new Minister of the United States, who is about to arrive in Madrid, is expected to make, the *Espana* declares that Spain cannot entertain it without dishonor. That the United States will seize the first opportunity, either "by piratical expeditions, or exciting insurrections, or any other mode whatever," of possessing themselves of the island, the *Espana* does not doubt, and it complains that under such circumstances the Government displays a great want of caution and an inexplicable security.

The Neapolitan Government has declared the steamer *Cagliari* to be a fair prize of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a statement supporting this view. The English prisoners are included in the impeachment, to be tried immediately.

An earthquake took place on the night of the 17th throughout the whole kingdom of Naples, but its effects were most severe in the towns of Salerno, Potenza and Nola. At Salerno the walls of the houses were rent from top to bottom. Numerous villages were half destroyed. In the provinces of Basilicata and on the main land the dead (says the dispatch) are reckoned at several thousands. This is considered an exaggeration. The authorities had erected huts for the houseless families. The city of Naples experienced three violent shocks, and the population had encamped in the open country. The northern parts were exempt.

An imperial Russian decree had been issued providing for the partial enfranchisement of the serfs. The decree institutes very important changes in the relations between the peasantry and landed proprietors of the country.

The London Press on the President's Message.

The President's Message is published in full in all the London papers of Dec. 22. The following comments are from the *Times*:

The Message of President Buchanan was delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington on the 8th of the present month. To an American the document may not have more than the usual importance, inasmuch as there must always be a succession of local questions which interest him as much as any that are treated of here. But on this side of the ocean the Message will not fail to be read with especial attention, since it deals with two subjects on which the public mind has lately been more or less occupied—the monetary crisis and the position of Central America. The principles on which our Bank act of 1844 is founded have lately received the acquiescence of men of all parties in this country. Although for years there has been a desultory warfare kept up by its opponents, no sooner has danger seriously threatened than every one who had a reputation to lose hastened to disclaim all sympathy with the advocates of an unrestricted issue, much more with the propounders of the doctrine of incontrovertibility. We have now a tribute to our monetary system from the First Magistrate of the other great commercial country of the world. Mr. Buchanan tells the Representatives of the States and of the people, that though the material wealth of the country had suffered no abatement, though the fruits of the earth were plentiful and the demand for every American staple remained large, yet, through a commercial disaster, manufactures were suspended, public works retarded, private enterprises abandoned, and thousands of laborers reduced to want. The cause of these calamities he finds in the monetary system of his countrymen. "It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credit, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks." The President complains, that whereas the Constitution invests Congress with the power of coining money, and prohibits the individual States from coining metal or issuing bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver a legal tender, yet by the operation of the bank system the country is plagued with an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. The control of paper issue has been taken away from the Central Power and vested in the individual States, which have exercised it so negligently that it has been "virtually transferred to more than 1,400 State banks, acting independently of each other and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders." No care has been taken by the States that these numerous banks should keep sufficient specie to insure the convertibility of their notes. They are, to a certain extent, obliged to hold an amount of United States or State debt, but this can give no security in case of a sudden demand for gold. Each bank has only a small area of circulation, and in a few days the depositors might demand a sufficient amount of specie to cause its suspension, even though it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its liabilities; yet only the banks of Louisiana have been required to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver.

The consequence of all this has been, that according to returns made in January, 1857, the aggregate amount of specie in the United States banks was but $58,349,838, while their paper circulation amounted to $214,778,822, and their deposits to $230,351,352. Thus the banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. After showing how at any season of pressure the American banks must necessarily suspend payment in specie, the President urges on the several States the duty of controlling the banks within their limits. More than this, he declares his opinion that Congress has power to pass an uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banks in the United States, and strongly recommends the exercise of such a power. "This would make it an irreversible and organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments should produce its civil death." In plainer terms, Mr. Buchanan would enforce the common-sense law that when a bank cannot pay it should break. This is, indeed, but carrying out the principle of convertibility. The partisans of what is called free banking base their theories on the great fact, that as long as a note is convertible at presentation it cannot sink in value below gold, and that no bank will make excessive issues when it knows that at any moment it may be reduced to ruin, by its notes coming back upon it. But the statistics given by Mr. Buchanan prove the contrary, and show that when a vast irresponsible banking system has grown up, it has power to control the public by representing that its ruin will be their own. Thus we have the spectacle of the united banks of New-York, in defiance of law and of the very nature of monetary obligation, suspending specie payments, while the community look on afraid to declare, what is strictly the fact, that these establishments have each committed an act of bankruptcy. We recommend this part of the President's Message to the attention of our readers, that they may see how the system of currency which has been so pertinaciously attacked at home is viewed by the most enlightened men of another country.

We must now turn to a subject which more particularly concerns ourselves. We have nothing to complain of in the tone of the President's remarks touching Great Britain and the controversies which it has been her lot to carry on with the United States on questions of frontier and neutral rights, navigation or fisheries. Mr. BUCHANAN is too able a politician to use any but conciliatory language towards any power with which he is about to carry on a long and difficult negotiation. He observes with truth, that "while it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire of the Governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimacy and friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune to have had almost always some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain." This is certainly true, and we cannot but regret that between us and the Americans all questions seem to be irritating and dangerous. It is indeed strange that while there can exist between us and continental Governments, which love us but little, a general understanding that disputes shall be settled amicably, every controversy with the United States is attended with a degree of bitterness on their side out of proportion to the importance of the subject. We have had certainly as many questions to settle with France or Austria as with America, and national passions have been sometimes excited, but the respective Governments have never been practically influenced by them; and we may say that whereas we feel pretty certain beforehand that any European dispute will be peaceably settled, we never can be certain that a few months may not produce a violent diplomatic collision at Washington. England has recently commissioned Sir W. GORE OUSELEY to negotiate a settlement of the Central American question, and to endeavor to tranquilize those unfortunate republics. It has been thought in England that the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, by which both this country and the United States bind themselves not to take possession of those regions, formed a sound basis for a settlement, and that in spite of differences of interpretation the principle was too sound for either State to desire the abrogation of the treaty itself. But a party in the United States—by no means representing, as we believe, the national feeling, but yet a powerful and active party—has seen with displeasure any attempt to impede the Americans in their extension southward. *It has even been asserted by some enthusiasts, that America might abrogate the Treaty without our consent*, on the ground that when a nation finds it no longer advantageous to be bound by stipulations, it has an inherent right to repudiate them, if it at the same time releases the other contracting party from its obligations. Mr. BUCHANAN does not go so far, but he proposes the abrogation by mutual consent of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, on the ground that it can be satisfactory to neither party. However, Mr BUCHANAN is in this matter somewhat incorrect. *The treaty is perfectly satisfactory to us, and we are prepared to carry out to the letter its provisions as we understand them* The American Government, in asking England to abrogate what has been formally agreed to should at least accompany the proposal with such assurances as shall satisfy this country that its honor and interests will not suffer by giving up its legal rights. The matter in dispute is well known. England has for 150 years, and from long before the existence of the American Union, exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito Coast. The treaty stipulates that neither party "will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." We say that this leaves us our rights in Mosquitia, just as it leaves us our colony of Belize, and that we are only forbidden to make any further acquisitions of territory, or to transform into a colony what we merely hold under a protectorate. The Americans say that we are bound to give up the protectorate. Hence the dispute, and hence also the jealousy which has prevented the ratification of the latter treaty between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS.

That England has no important interest in those regions except the independence of the Isthmus, which must become some day the half-way station between Europe and Australia, is what all the world must see. We care little about the Mosquito Coast on the Island of Ruatan, but we care a great deal about the maintenance of our strict rights, which, if violated in small matters, may soon be attacked in great ones. We have therefore much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr BUCHANAN "that the interest of the two countries is identical, being confined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the Isthmus." Let the American Government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled. Common sense must tell the Americans that in these questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them. *But we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guarantee that all its important provisions shall be reënacted*, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end.

The London *Post*, Ministerial print, lauds the Message generally, and says: "This great State paper, both from the friendly spirit which it breathes to foreign nations—from the determination which it expresses to put down the archheresy of Mormonism and to repress the iniquities of filibusterism, is highly creditable to the moderation, judgment and public spirit of Mr. BUCHANAN."

The *Daily News* considers the tone and feeling of the Message as regards England unexceptionable. England should aim at an alliance with America, which, once formed, would soon change for the better the interests of mankind. The *Daily News* considers that Lord CLARENDON was completely wrong in the treaty with Honduras, and expresses general approval of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Improvement in the English Funds—Restoration of Confidence and Decline of Discount in Hamburg—Financial Aid in England to Sweden and Norway—Expected Decline in the Bank of France's Rate of Discount.

From the London Times, (City article,) Dec. 22.

MONDAY EVENING.

The large arrivals of gold, the reduced demand for discount, and the rapid recovery taking place at Hamburg have given a further impulse to the English funds, and they have closed to-day at a fresh advance of three-eighths per cent. The first transactions in Consols for January were at 92⅞@⅞ ex dividend, being an improvement of a quarter per cent. on the final prices of Saturday, and, under the influence of several large purchases, they went to 93@⅛. A slight reaction then took place, and the latest bargains were at 92⅞@93. Among the purchases in the afternoon was one of £100,000 Reduced, supposed to be on banking account. Bank Stock left off at 218@219; Reduced, 92⅝@93; New Three-per-Cents., 93@⅛; India Bonds, 30s.@20s. discount, and Exchequer Bills, 4s. discount to par.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities are obtainable with ease at between 4 and 5 per cent. At the Bank the demand continues light, and in the discount market the rate for the best bills is 8 per cent.

In the foreign Stock Market there has been increased activity, and nearly all the transactions marked took place at an advance.

The Corn Market was heavy, this morning, at the prices of this day week.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 67f. 65c. for money, and 67f. 85c. for the end of the month, showing a rise of a half per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount for the best paper has fallen to 5 per cent., and there is a disposition to invest largely in all the leading securities.

About £85,000 of gold was taken to the Bank, to-day, £35,000 of which was Russian.

The £340,000 in gold brought by the *Africa* from New-York, this morning, is expected to be nearly all sold to the Bank of England. It is believed to include a large proportion of sovereigns, which will be taken to the branch at Liverpool.

It has transpired that the Governments of Sweden and Norway are anxious to promote certain measures which have been suggested for obtaining financial aid in England to prevent the permanent break up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries. A deputation is now in London, and, according to report, the sum contemplated to be raised is £500,000. The application, it is understood, will be made to the Bank of England, and the principle of the proposed arrangement seems to be that such concerns in Sweden and Norway as can make over security for the amounts requisite to resuscitate them or carry them through will hand that security to the Government, who will cause its value to be investigated, and then guarantee the Bank of England from all loss. The Swedish Diet are said to have granted the necessary powers. In Norway the Storthing meet only once in three years, and it will be some time before the next session takes place. The executive authorities, however, would, it is inferred, assume the necessary responsibility. The plan will be carried out as rapidly as possible, the great object being to lessen the numbers that are threatened with loss of employment from the stoppage of the chief mills, furnaces, and other works.

The New-York advices continue as satisfactory as could have been hoped. The belief that DENNISTOUN & Co. will be likely to pay in full had gained strength, and the same is expected in the case of Messrs. CHOUTAUX & Co., another firm of some importance. In the case of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, however, whose fall, like that of the Liverpool Borough Bank on this side, was the first signal for the general distrust, the prospects are stated to be very unfavorable. At first it was represented there would probably be something left for the shareholders, but it now appears that the claims even of the ordinary creditors will be only partially met. Shipments of specie to this country were expected to continue, and the *Fulton*, which may be looked for on Thursday, will probably bring a moderate sum. The Stock market generally had improved. Erie had advanced from 16 to 17¼; Reading from 52 to 53; Michigan Southern from from 19¼ to 19¾; and New-York Central from 72 to 74¾. Panama had receded from 93 to 92½; and Illinois Central from 93½ to 89.

The daily exposures of the bill system are evidently leading to some beneficial results. At New-York, according to the advices by the last mail, a movement is on foot to shorten the credits granted by the importing houses and the term of the paper to be taken. On this side the necessity for reform with regard to the security and date of East India bills is now attracting attention, and a plan for requiring documents to be attached to them in all cases, and for the shortening of their maturity from six months to four seems likely to be carried out.

From the London Times, Dec. 23.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Little doubt is entertained that when the Bank determine to reduce their rate of discount, it wlil be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once. Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter that it will be announced before the close of the year.

It is understood that at a meeting held this afternoon of the Committee of joint stock banks, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective boards to reduce the rate of interest on deposits to 6 per cent. per annum, and that the measure now only awaits formal confirmation on the part of each establishment to be forthwith acted upon.

The rebound in consols from the lowest point during the pressure in October last has been equal to 7½ per cent., and has been rather more rapid than after that in 1846.

About £210,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. It was chiefly American, but included some amounts of Russian and Turkish.

At Hamburg the rate of discount for best bills ranges between 4 and 6 per cent.

It is expected that the Bank of France will lower their rate of discount to 5 per cent before the end of the year.

It is expected the London Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday next, and that the day will be kept as a holiday in almost all departments of business.

There is no profit on the dispatch of gold to the United States.

The measures for the reform of the banking system suggested in the Message of the American President would be likely to produce good results; but there is little chance of their being carried out.

In Paris, on Tuesday, the Funds closed at 67.60 money, and 67¾ account.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 23.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

The money market to-day is still easier than yet reported. Good bills are being sought after for discount at 8 per cent. and in some instances a few have been done at 7¾. It is fully expected that the Bank rate will be lowered on Thursday next to 8 per cent.

There is a sensible relief everywhere apparent in commercial circles, and lively anticipation of the near approach of a material change in our prospects are entertained. Matters are unquestionably improving in every direction, and the new year will commence under a brighter aspect than was looked for

About £85,000 of gold went into the Bank yesterday, and the £340,000 per *Africa*, from America, is in course of delivery to-day, and, with the exception of £10,000, is expected to find a deposit in the Bank vaults. Against the above large amount, there is only £27,500 in specie shipped to America per the Niagara. About £40,000 in gold is reported for the Levant.

The accounts from the continent report most favorably as to the satisfactory effects produced since the Governments of Hamburg, Sweden and Norway adopted measures of relief for the mercantile classes.

The announcement that Her Majesty's Government purposes taking the affairs of India under their direct control, has caused considerable animation in the market for Indian Railway Shares. An extensive business has been, and is, transacted in them, and a general advance has taken place. As money becomes cheaper the rise will extend in these as well as the other Railway Shares. The Indian lines, it must be remembered, have a guaranteed interest of five per cent. secured to them by the India Company. If the Government of the country is transferred to that of the home Government, it is evident that such undertakings will be greatly benefited.

The market for the English funds was very buoyant early in the day, prices going ⅜ per cent. higher; but there has been a reaction. Consols have been operated in at 92⅞ and 93⅜. They are this afternoon at 92⅞ to 93, in consequence of the advance having induced sales by the operators for the rise, who are closing their accounts.

Consols finally closed at 93⅛ to 93¼, strong. Other markets good. Government stocks open for transfer have been in demand. Indian shares steady.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.

The following are the latest quotations of American Securities in London:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ c., 1875	75@78	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875	75@78	77
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@78	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	15@13 dis.	14 13½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct., con. '60.	76@80	
Mich. Central, 1869	76@80	
Mich. Central, 1869,(sterl'g)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	55@65	
Mich. S. & N. Indiana (sink. fund,) 7 ℘ cent., 1885	65@70	
Do. $100 shares	20@30	
New-York Central 6 ℘ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	79@81	
Do., 7 ℘ cent. con., 1864	90@92	
Do., $100 shares	70@72	72
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	67@70	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@50	
Do , $100 shares	15@17	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ℘ cent.	78@81 x.c.	
Do., 2d mort. stg. 6 ℘ cent.	82@84	

FAILURES IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE CRISIS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 19.

A week ago an estimate was made in Parliament that the liabilities of the houses which have failed during the recent crisis, make an aggregate of £45,000,000 sterling—this being, at least, double the total reached in 1847. It may be doubted if the figures for 1847 would not be found to have amounted to more than 22½ millions; but there can be no question that on the present occasion their magnitude is much beyond anything attained at any previous period. Subjoined is a list of the principal suspensions announced in London since the beginning of October, when the pressure first decidedly commenced. Only a rough conjecture can be formed as to the total they represent, since in many instances the balance sheets remain yet to be produced, but 15 and 16 millions may be taken as the lowest sum. The failures in the provinces, of course, cannot be estimated with an approach to precision; but, as the debts of five Banks alone amount to about 23,000,000, (the Western of Scotland £8,911,932, the Northumberland and Durham about £3,000,000, the Liverpool Borough about £4,000,000, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire £1,000,000, and the City of Glasgow £6,600,000,) it is evident that £35,000,000 would be a very moderate computation for this part of the question. The grand estimate is thus raised to £50,000,000, and, with this before them, Parliament and the public are bound to use every effort to probe the causes of the evil. With the constant extension of activity peculiar to all commercial countries, it is plain that if the same causes continue to operate, the new revulsion, which will be due in 1867, will as much exceed that of the present year as this exceeds what was witnessed in 1847:

Ross, Mitchell & Co	£369,282
W. H. Brand & Co	235,524
John Haly & Co	47,500
A. Hill	61,268
Powles, Brothers & Co	50,000
Dennistoun & Co	2,143,701
Bennoch, Twentyman & Rigg	257,694
Broadwood & Barclay	212,020
Joseph Foot & Sons	27,640
*Sanderson, Sandeman & Co	5,298,997
Wilson, Morgan & Co	25,629
Fitch & Sked	55,000
Draper, Petroneill & Co., about	300,000
Jellicoe & Wix	not stated
José P. de Sà & Co	15,230
Bardgett & Picard	85,142
Hoare, Buxton & Co	466,601
Edwards & Matthie, about	350,000
E. Sleveking & Son, about	400,000
Allen, Smith & Co	20,306
Syensden & Johnson	not stated
Gorriseen, Hüffel & Co	125,310
Brocklesby & Wessels	40,486
R. Bainbridge & Co	not stated
Herman Sillem, Son & Co	not stated
Carr, Josling & Co., about	300,000
A. Hintz & Co	101,439
Rehder & Boldemann, about	100,000
Henry Hoffman & Co., about	100,000
Herman Cox & Co., about	60,000
Bischoff, Beer & Co., about	30,000
Mendes da Costa & Co	231,673
Kieser & Co. about	50,000
Barber, Rosenauer & Co	32,488
Hirsch, Strother & Co	not stated
F. & A. Bayet	not stated
C. A. Jonas & Co. about	100,000
Swells & Neck, about	500,000
Albert Pelly & Co. about	170,000
Krell & Cohn	not stated
W. Caudery	30,000
W. B. Filler	140,000
Hadland & Co. about	40,000
Litchtenstein & Co. about	80,000
J. H. Baird & Co	21,258
Heine, Semon & Co. about	700,000
Weinholt, Wehner & Co. about	300,000
T. H. Elmenhorst & Co	not stated
Montoya, Saenz & Co	not stated
T. G. Ward	not stated
H. & M. Toldorph & Co	not stated
Rew, Prescott & Co	150,000
R. Willey & Co	50,000
G. H. T. Hicks	151,900
Powell & Son	60,000

*Most of the creditors on this estate held security in the shape of bills of exchange, which are rapidly running off. Hence the extent of the failure is more apparent than real.

SUSPENSIONS & DIVIDENDS SINCE LAST ADVICES.

From the London Times, Dec. 21.

The liabilities of Messrs. WM. DRAY & Co., whose suspension took place on the 18th, are stated to be about £60,000. Mr. DRAY was connected with DEANE, DRAY & Co., but his partnership with that firm has just been dissolved, and they will not be compromised.

The North British *Daily Mail* announces the suspension of Messrs. SCHWABE & Co., of Glasgow, with liabilities for about £30,000.

The bills have been returned to-day of Messrs. KLINGENDER BROTHERS, of Liverpool, a firm connected with the American trade. Their liabilities are believed to be rather large.

From the Times, Dec. 22.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. REHDER & BOLDEMANN, in the German trade, whose suspension was announced on the 25th ult., was held on the 21st ult. The probable dividend will be about 12s. 6d. in the pound. The cause of the disaster has been the heavy depreciation of produce, estimated at £23,000, or more than the deficiency shown on the accounts, failures, &c. The capital on the 1st of January was £6,991. In answer to a question as to whether the firm had had any accommodation-bill transactions, it was stated that there are liabilities on blank credits to the amount of £114,348, against which security is held for £32,922, while of the remainder only £2,070 will come upon the estate. Mr. HOLLAMS, on the part of Messrs. REHDER & BOLDEMANN, proposed that the concern should be wound up under inspection, and hoped from the nature of the assets, which are tea, cotton, &c., valued at the market prices of the day, an early and satisfactory liquidation may be effected. It was resolved to adopt this course, and three creditors were appointed a committee accordingly.

A meeting was held on the 21st of the creditors of the house of Mr. MILES SIMPSON, silk manufacturer of Leek, whose failure was announced on the 8th inst. A balance-sheet was submitted by Messrs. W. & A. COOPER, the accountants, showing debts amounting to £23,540, and assets estimated at £5,287. It was resolved to wind up under an assignment.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. KRELL & COHN whose failure was announced on the 7th, also took place on the 21st ult., when a statement was submitted by Mr. COLLINS, of the firm of PARRINTON, LADBURY & Co., accountants, showing the liabilities to be £23,517, while the net assets are estimated at £17,537. Since the preparation of the balance-sheet further commercial disasters on the Continent have increased the sum to be written off for bad debts. Last year the firm had a surplus of £1,700., and at the date of suspension were nominally solvent. Some discussion took place upon a proposal of a composition of 10s. in the pound in four installments, with security for the last payment, the account before the meeting showing sufficient to pay 14s. 11d.; but it was explained that the losses since the failure and the precarious situation of affairs abroad do not admit of a better proposition being made. It was finally resolved to refer the question to a Committee of Four creditors to consider and decide upon the propriety of accepting the offer.

From the Times, Dec. 23.

CHARLES NICHOLSON & Co., warehousemen, of London, have found it necessary to call their creditors together. Debts supposed to be rather large.

LLOYD BROTHERS, picture dealers and exporters to the United States, have also summoned their creditors. Liabilities not stated.

Edinburg letters report the stoppage of Mr. WILLIAM REID, wholesale grocer, with liabilities supposed to amount to £20,000 or £30,000. An offer has been made of 8s. 6d. in the pound.

The *Daily News* reports the return of the bills of PINTO BASTO, Spanish merchant, and VAN SPECHT, foreign merchant. Liabilities small.

There has been a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. HERMAN SILLEM & Co. and Messrs. DRAPER, PETRONELLI & Co. The former show liabilities of £93,048, and assets £89,459 14s.; and the latter liabilities of £99,550, and assets £53,561. Both estates, it was resolved, should be wound up under inspection.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Dec. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The commercial situation of Paris is not worse since I wrote last on the subject; indeed, matters are rather improved since it has been ascertained that the bills due on the 15th instant have been paid. The "feeling of absolute delight" expressed by the *Pays*, at the state of financial affairs in France, is simply absurd. The ministerial organs are always in extremes; they no sooner get the order to say something to tranquilize the public than they fly off into transports. It is true that no failures of a serious description have occurred, but they are attributable, as I have already observed, to the comparative timidity of speculators, who are to the English and Americans what the ancient navigators, creeping along the shores of the Mediterranean, were to the bold mariners of later times. An uneasy remembrance of 1848 still clings to them, and, though tranquility and order now prevail throughout France, yet it is but one firm hand that maintains it. The crisis is not felt with much severity, because men are not venturous, and they have ever in their thoughts the uncertainty of human life. Be this as it may, the engagements for the end of the year are said to be comparatively light, as the Paris bankers arrange that the payments shall be made either before or after that period, with a view to avoid difficulties in closing their accounts on the last day of the year. With respect to the commercial bills falling due on the 15th of January, it is evident, from the last monthly return of the bank, that they are light, as compared with those that fall due in December. It is expected, indeed it is affirmed, that the bank will give facilities for the renewal of such bills as the acceptors may be unable to meet. The returns show that money is not scarce in Paris, but clearly it is not in the hands of the trading classes of the community, for the warehouses are overstocked with merchandise for which there is but little demand. Hitherto there has been tightness in the money market, and embarrassment; the tightness is relaxed, but the embarrassment following the difficulty of realizing sales still continues. It will require some time yet before trade is restored to its former condition. Some remarkable variations are observable, during the past week, in the price of many articles of produce. Cottons, sugars, and rape oil have fallen. Spirits have risen since the publication of the imperial decree imposing an additional duty of 25 francs the hectolitre on foreign brandies. Tallow has also risen. Wheat and flour have declined.

Slavery and the Slave-Trade in America—Importation of Asiatics to the British West Indies.

From the London Times.

It requires no great foresight to perceive that a great contest is approaching on the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade. The battle of the Negro will have to be fought by the philanthropists with a great diminution of prestige, the result of falsified predictions and blasted hopes. The BROUGHAMS and WILBERFORCES of the present day will have to adopt a somewhat humbled tone. The manifestoes of Exeter Hall must for once be defensive and apologetic, for the world is now wiser than when pulpit and platform resounded with indignant appeals to humanity five-and-twenty years ago. The touching descriptions of philanthropic novel-writers will go for little now as far as regards our own colonies. Those who are old enough may recollect the traditional portraits of West India proprietors, their wives and children, which are to be found in the "moral tales" of the last generation. The owner of a Jamaica property was always lying on a sofa, drinking *sangaree* and swearing at Sambo, a fine mulatto youth, whose quivering lips and flashing eye told how much he felt. The lady of the house, always represented as a faded beauty with her brow wreathed with pearls, was, of course, being fanned by two female slaves, whose delicate forms bore recent traces of the lash. The youthful heir wandered about the house exercising a whip given him by his mother expressly to beat the little Negroes with. A faithful and pious Pompey, exposed to every kind of ill-usage because Dinah, who loved him—oh, how fervently!—would not listen to the unmanly proposals of Drive, the overseer, completed the picture. By such representations as these a body of as hard-working and loyal subjects as England ever possessed were held up to obloquy, and Negro emancipation was effected without regard to the interests of men who were popularly supposed to be revelling in ill-gotten gains. But politicians and the public, and even the friends of the slaves themselves, have now begun to see the matters in a clearer light. Our own colonies are impoverished, but the sum of Slavery is not diminished; it has only been transferred from us to more grasping, pitiless and unscrupulous hands. Never was the prospect of emancipation more distant than now that foreign slave-owners are establishing a monopoly of all the great staples of tropical produce. The islands which in the old times supplied so much sugar, coffee, and cotton are going out of cultivation, while Cuba, the United States, and Brazil are every day extending the area of their cultivation and the number of their slaves. So valuable, indeed, is the slave in Cuba, that, in spite of treaties and penal laws, cruisers and blockades, thousands of Africans are yearly carried across the Atlantic to work on the sugar and tobacco plantations. The wealth of the island is such that, in spite of misgovernment, oppressive taxes, and a Spanish army of 25,000 men, its proprietors are among the richest in the world. As to the United States, it is, indeed, folly to expect any change in that quarter. *Slavery on the North American continent has extended, is extending, will extend.* As long as the supplies of cotton are below the demand in all the markets of the world, so long will slave labor be too valuable to be parted with. Even the Northern Slave States, which but a few years ago were discussing the gradual abandonment of the system, are now silent about abolition, immediate or prospective. Their slaves are at present a great, perhaps their greatest source of wealth. If they cannot cultivate their own lands they breed negroes to supply the new plantations in the South. It may be declared that the attacks of Abolitionists and the interference of the North are the cause of this determination to uphold Slavery; *but no sensible man will believe that mere irritation and obstinacy could lead to such great results.* The existence of Slavery is an economical question, *and so long as the system is profitable we cannot doubt that it will be maintained.* Much the same may be said with respect to Brazil, where the institution prevails with features of cruelty unknown even in the worst of times under English rule.

Now, to these countries we have given a monopoly of products which are the chief basis of our industry or among the chief sources of our revenue. They are becoming rich, powerful, arrogant, every day less inclined to be guided by English counsels, or moved by English interference. With all the readiness which self-interest induces they have learnt the arguments against limiting Slavery and slave importation, from our mishaps, our acknowledgments of failure, from their own prosperity, and from our dependence upon them. They have the law of nations on their side, and may quote it in answer to any assertion of our rights to interfere in the cause of humanity. They are free nations, and Africa is a free coast. Negroes are necessary to raise the cotton, sugar, coffee, and tobacco which the world wants. The white man cannot work under a tropical sun, and unless the African be used as a laborer, the fairest regions of the New World must remain a desert. In fine, negroes must be had at any cost, *and no nation has a right to impose its own scrupulosity on other free communities. If England has ruined her own colonies, that is no reason why she should seek to check the progress of the whole American continent.* Such is the kind of reasoning which is becoming more and more common every day; and we may depend upon it that in some form or under some pretext the slaveowners of the other hemisphere will again attempt to obtain a supply of negroes from the coast of Africa. The recent importation into the French colonies has naturally roused their attention, and it is no wonder that we hear it asked why a few cargoes of such "emigrants" could not be brought to New-Orleans or Savannah, there to be settled according to the domestic institutions of the State. With this renewed vitality of Slavery, owing to the rapidly-increasing value of the Slave, we have now to deal.

And it is not by preaching, or protesting, or threatening, or denouncing, that the objects of humanity can be attained. The last generation were content to be merely destructives; they broke down the Slave system in the West Indies without attempting to replace it by a better, and the consequence has been the multiplication of the former evils, and a deepening of the guilt, in which we indirectly participate as consumers of the slave-raised produce. After 20 years' experience we are now called upon to provide a remedy. On all sides we hear the same cry,—the colonies are perishing for want of sufficient labor. By additional supplies alone can the principle of free labor in the tropics be vindicated and a real blow struck at the iniquities against which we have so long declaimed. Our attention has been directed to a report of the Council on Immigration for the Island of Trinidad, which shows how a British colony may decay while all around it is flourishing. If Trinidad had remained under Spanish sway, it might, in spite of tyranny and misrule, be the wealthy island which its position and fertility would naturally make it. But we learn that, although the island contains 1,250,000 acres, yet the extent of all the land now under cultivation is only about 52,807 acres, and of this area the sugar plantations cover only 34,059 acres. The entire number of agricultural laborers working for wages in the cultivation of sugar and cocoa is only 14,000, of whom nearly 8,000 are immigrants from India and China, introduced at the public expense. It is found that these are by far better laborers for wages than the negro, who, it is stated, "will not be stimulated to greater industry by any increase of wages." And at the present time the planters would gladly obtain labor by an advance of wages. The high price of sugar and other tropical productions has stimulated enterprise, a greater extent of land is being brought under cultivation, and all that is wanted for the development of the colony is a supply of hands. Such are the fertility and the abundance of land that "the expense of establishing on virgin land an estate capable of producing 250 hogsheads of sugar, including the cost of machinery and buildings, would not exceed £6,000 sterling. But with the present supply of labor even the present production of the colony cannot be kept up. The colonists, therefore, beg the Government to assist them in obtaining immigrants from China and India. The colony, says the report, could without difficulty meet the expense of introducing and without risk find employment for 500 Chinese immigrants." But it is to British India that the colony chiefly looks. Under a free system the Coolies work better than Africans. The former are ambitious and work for wages: the latter go off and squat in remote districts, content to support life on a little. Now this document comes, we think, opportunely at present. There can be no doubt that Slavery will once more gain the ascendant unless we carry out a plan of free labor. Our colonies in the West are the field for such a scheme, our empire in the East may furnish the laborers, and the new hold we shall have on Asia will give facilities for doing what we wish. Whether we should send mutinous Sepoys across the water is a matter hardly yet ripe for decision; but we think, if they are to be transported anywhere, they may as well people Trinidad as the Andamans or any Asiatic island. But it is evident that the whole question of West Indian cultivation must now be examined, and with such colonies as Jamaica, Trinidad and Guiana there is no reason why we should not show that the culture of the Tropics by free labor is not the impossibility which the partisans of Slavery represent.

Abolition of the East India Company's Government.

From the London Globe (Ministerial print.)

We are enabled to confirm the following announcement, which appears in the *Times'* City Article: "It is understood the East India Company have received formal notice that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of the double Government." The announcement is substantially correct: the Chairman has received an intimation that it is the intention of Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet to introduce a bill for bringing the administration of India under the direct government of the Queen. The intimation cannot have surprised any one. For some time past the whole tendency of public opinion has set in the direction of this resolve. Independently of many reasons for dispensing with whatever can occasion hindrance in the administration of India henceforward, it may be reasonably anticipated that the introduction of improvements will be facilitated by the direct action of the supreme Goverment. And not the least advantage, after the recent events, will be the moral effect of the proclamation in India itself that it is the Sovereign of the British Empire who rules. The announcement following on the heels of those which have already been made will show how far Lord PALMERSTON'S Government seeks to shelter itself under delays, or prefers to accept with promptitude and decision the responsibilities which the interests of the country devolve upon it.

Smith O'Brien on Self-Reliance.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

On Wednesday evening Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN made his first appearance as a public lecturer before the Limerick Mechanics' Institute of that city; and right well did Mr. O'BRIEN discharge the duty which devolved upon him as the speaker of the inaugural address for the session of 1858. His remarks upon the various topics which he brought under the notice of his audience were mostly characterized by sound sense, and by an avoidance of all reference to the Utopian schemes which had hitherto formed the staple stock of those patriots who had traded extensively upon Irish grievances and their remedy. Self-reliance, in Mr. O'BRIEN'S view, should be the beginning of the moral revolution which would raise Ireland from a state of mere provincialism. "Instead," he justly remarked, "of considering what we can do for ourselves, we are always inclined to inquire what can others do for us?" And by way of illustration he observes:

"I shall add only one word or more, by way of exhortation to the young men of this country, for the purpose of endeavoring to induce them to abandon the habit, which unfortunately prevails to a great extent, of seeking to obtain situations under Government. This habit does not exist so much among the working classes as among the middle classes and among the wealthiest ranks of society. Such a disposition of mind tends much to degrade the character of this country and to check the natural energies of our people. I am confident that it would be found upon inquiry that for every appointment under Government conferred upon an Irishman there are at least 20 competitors. Now, if this be the case, it is manifest that upon the occasion of each vacancy at least 19 persons must be disappointed; and these 19 persons are for the most part induced to hang on, relying upon a vague hope, in a listless state of expectation, instead of exerting their natural energies to make an independent position for themselves in the honorable occupation of industry or commerce. This system of expectancy tends also to degrade the character of our public men. It is well understood at the Treasury that patronage is given only to those who are prepared to offer an equivalent for it in support afforded to the Government of the day. How is it possible, then, that a representative can maintain his Parliamentary independence if he be constantly urged to solicit situations for his constituents? These remarks do not, however, apply to a system of promotion dependent upon "competitive examination." If such a system could be universally established and acted upon with integrity, the acquirement of a situation under Government would be honorable to the successful person, and even those who might fail would have had the advantage of an educational preparation which would be highly useful to them in whatever path of life they might subsequently choose. But I fear that we are still far from the establishment of a system of promotion which would depend wholly upon merit; and I speak not with reference to changes which may possibly hereafter occur, but with reference to what actually exists.

Few living men have mingled with so many different grades of society, or have seen so many vicissitudes of life; and this experience has taught me that moral worth and intellectual prowess are not the exclusive inheritance of any particular class. On the contrary, I am convinced that there is often to be found in the breast of an industrious mechanic more of genuine dignity than inhabits that of the haughtiest peer. I have dwelt in lordly mansions and in thatched cottages, and this experience has convinced me that genuine happiness is as often to be found beneath the lowly roof as in the regal palace. Among the men that I have known who have obtained the highest success in a professional or commercial career the greater part have been the architects of their own fortunes; have owed everything to their own abilities and perseverance. I am able therefore to speak in terms of encouragement to the young mechanics who have done me the honor to ask me to address them to-night, and to assure them, as well as the classes to whom Fortune has been more propitious, that both individual advancement and national greatness can, under the blessing of Providence, be secured only by cherishing the manly sentiment of self-reliance. We ought not, indeed, to reject the coöperation of those whose sympathies we are entitled to claim. On the contrary, I have endeavored to show to-night how many useful objects might be promoted by the combination of those whose interests are identical; but we ought to practice the habit of considering, not what might be done for us by others, but what we can do for ourselves. By acting upon this principle the inhabitants of Ireland have it in their power to make this country a realm whose name shall be mentioned with honor throughout all ages and among all nations of the earth. Since we cannot erase from our annals the pages which tell of dissension, and suffering, and degradation, let us at least pray that our our posterity may hereafter enact and record a history that shall realize our fondest aspirations."

Partial Enfranchisement of Serfs in Russia.

The *Nord* publishes the official documents relative to the regulation of the relations between the Russian landed proprietors and the peasantry. From the imperial decree, addressed to the Military Governor of Vilna, and the Governor-General of Grodno and Kovno, we make the following extracts:

To this effect, I ordain to establish from this day a committee of elaboration in each of the before-mentioned governments, and hereafter a general commission for the three governments united. Immediately after the formation of the provincial committees, each of them will draw up a detailed plan for the amelioration of the peasantry, taking for a basis of their plans the following conditions: The proprietor preserves his right of property in the whole landed estate, but the peasants preserve the plots around their habitations, which they have the right of acquiring in complete ownership by purchase, the money payable at a fixed term; they have also the use of a certain portion of land, according to local conditions, which may be necessary to assure their existence, and to give them the means of satisfying their obligations towards the State and the proprietor. In return for this use, the peasants are bound either to pay a rent to the proprietor or to labor on his account. The domestic relations between peasants and proprietors must be so regulated as to guarantee the regular service of taxes due to the State, and of servitudes and provincial imposts.

The remainder of the decree refers to general instructions to the various officials engaged in carrying out the directions of the Government on this subject. The decree, signed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, is dated Tsarskoë-Selo, Dec. 2, 1857.

The Failure of the Russian Mission to Pekin.

Berlin (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

You are already aware that Admiral PUTIATIN, not having found it feasible to approach the Court of Pekin overland from Russia, left Irkutsk, passed down the Amoor, and proceeded to make his overtures to the Chinese Emperor in a very pacific manner from the port of Shanghae. On Oct. 8 the Admiral left that port for Nangasaki, on board the *America*, after having sent off his dispatches to Russia by M. WOLOWSKI, who was to travel to Europe by the overland route. It is presumed that these dispatches announced the failure of his mission from the refusal of the Pekin Government to receive any foreign mission in that capital. Shortly after the Admiral's departure for Japan, a Hamburg vessel, *Oscar*, with a cargo of coals from the Amoor, brought fresh dispatches for him to Shanghae. Among the Chinese in this latter port the report was current at the time of of the last advices from there that the Admiral had brought the Emperor HIENSUNG a letter from his Imperial master, offering him to put down the rebellion in the Celestial dominions, but stipulating for a portion of the Mantchourian territory as a compensation for the service, and that the Chinese Emperor had declined the offer. The worst feature of this report is that it has very often been current before, and has never as yet verified itself as possessed of any foundation in fact.

As little probable is another statement, that has, however, found credence in Paris, to the effect that the Court of Pekin has summoned the Russian Government in a very peremptory tone to evacuate the territory the latter has taken possession of at the mouth of the Amoor. The failure of the Putiatin mission has excited the wrath of most of the St. Petersburg journals to a high degree, and the *Northern Bee* more particularly has of late fulminated very furiously against John Chinaman, by way of preparing the nation for news of aggressive measures having been taken against him. It said lately, among other things:

"China is too extensive an Empire to admit of its continuing any longer to lead an isolated existence, shut out from all intercourse even with those States which, by means of their commercial organization (England) and their conterminous vicinity (Russia) have the strongest claims to enter into relation with her. The spirit of European enterprise cries aloud and demands that she should approach the circle in which it reigns. The dignity and the power of civilized States cannot be any longer indifferent to the obstinate refusals of the Court of Pekin to enter into any species of relation with Europe and America; the less so as Japan, in obedience to better impulses, and without any particular means of coercion being employed, had already done so. According to the most recent intelligence, China abides by her obstinacy, and therefore it will be no matter of surprise if China should shortly become the theatre of remarkable events of the highest interest to Europe."

This last was written before the contents of the last letters from Hong Kong could have been known in St. Petersburg, and I certainly had no reference to a resumption of operations by a British force.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

COTTON—An increased demand from the trade and from speculators has prevailed since Friday, and an advance variously quoted from ⅛d. to ⅛d. ℘ lb., has been established upon the low sales of last week. The sales of the three days foot up about 23,000 bales, of which some 10,000 were taken on speculation. The market closes firm.

At Manchester there was rather more doing at yesterday's market, and a slightly improved feeling was perceptible.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is very dull, but without change in price. Wheat quiet, but steady—extra qualities tending upward. Indian Corn dull at former rates. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: Wheat—Red, 6s. 2d.@7s. 3d.; White, 6s. 10d.@8s. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Extra Ohio, 27s.@28s.; Western, 23s.@25s. Corn—Mixed, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 37s.@38s.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull—no sales. Lard entirely nominal. Bacon offered at 46s. for new long middles, rib in. Tallow in better demand; Butcher's Association, 52s.

PRODUCE—Ashes—no sales reported. Resin dull, at 3s. 11d. for Common. Sugars quiet, but steady Coffee and Tea without animation. Quercitron Bark unchanged. Nothing doing in Spirits of Turpentine.

London Produce Market.

The CORN MARKET at Mark-lane on Monday was dull at about former rates. SUGAR has been in better request, and good is rather higher. COFFEE quiet. TEA in fair request, at a small advance for cash. TALLOW buoyant, at 53s.@53s. 6d. for P. Y. C. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 48s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 28s.

Latest Market Report.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857—12 M.

WHEAT—Prime qualities are in moderate consumptive inquiry at full prices; other kinds are clear of sale. FLOUR is neglected. INDIAN CORN is quiet. PROVISIONS—Lard and Tallow are unchanged, COTTON opens quietly, with less inquiry than in the beginning of the week.

RICHARDSOF, SPENCE & CO.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

General Walker's Letter to the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

SIR: On the 15th of June last I had the honor to address you a letter relating the manner in which I emigrated from California to Nicaragua, the events which followed my presence in Central America, and the unjust and illegal acts by which I was forced for a time to abandon my adopted country. In that letter I stated facts which I defy my enemies to controvert; and I then hoped your Excellency would take steps for the punishment of the grievous offences against right, justice, and public law committed by United States officers in the seizure of a Nicaragua vessel in a Nicaraguan port. Commander DAVIS has, however, gone unrebuked, so far as I am informed, for his gross violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States. And it grieves me to say that I am again obliged to approach you with a complaint against another and yet higher officer of the United States Navy.

In approaching you as a suppliant for justice, I know that it is necessary for me to remove erroneous impressions which have been made in your mind concerning my conduct in connection with Nicaraguan affairs. Corrupt and malignant persons have surrounded your Excellency, and poured into your ears false stories concerning events in Central America. And now to you, the President of the United States, I directly charge, and stand ready to prove what I say, that your officers of the Navy, not only by irresponsible statements through the press, but also in official communications, have misstated facts and falsified events. Feeling and believing as I do that you would not willingly wrong any individual, no matter how humble, I am satisfied that the summary judgment you pass on my conduct in your Annual Message to Congress, is the result of incorrect information; and I trust and confidently expect that when the truth is placed before you, your judgment will acquit me of the grave charges brought against me.

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged at any time or in any manner with any unlawful expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to assert what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1855, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that the captain of the revenue cutter sent his sailors to bend the sails which carried us from California to Central America. Allow me also to suggest that the Government of the United States recognized and legalized the immediate results of the emigration from California in the reception of Padre VIGIL as Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man "without faith and without mercy," but from the beginning to the end of my career in Nicaragua I challenge the world to produce a single violation of public faith, a single deviation from the great principles of public right and public justice. On the contrary, the Americans in Nicaragua have always maintained the faith and honor of their race, in the midst of falsehood and treachery on the part of their enemies, in the face of countless hosts arrayed against them, no less than in the presence of famine and of pestilence. Our conduct in the midst of trials and of dangers is sufficient answer to the epithets which have been hurled against us, and when the passions and the prejudices of the present have died away we calmly await the judgment of posterity on our conduct.

But an officer of the United States Navy forced us to become exiles from Nicaragua; and let me remind you of the fact that from the moment we touched our natal soil, we protested against the illegality and injustice of the act, and declared our intention to return to the land whence we had been wrongfully brought. Everywhere, before the functionaries of the Government, in the presence of assembled multitudes of the sovereign people, we declared that no effort should be unused in order to regain the rights wrested from us by fraud and illegality. Do you suppose that if we had been conscious of any violation or intended violation of law we would thus have proclaimed our objects and intentions? Is it the habit of offenders against public right, or of conspirators against public justice, to herald their acts on the corners of the streets, and publish their wrong-doings in the market-place? Would we have violated the public conscience of this nation by calling on the people to disregard their own enacted statutes? No, Mr. President, let all your District Attorneys exhaust their energy and their ingenuity; let them attempt to wrest the law to purposes for which it never was intended, they cannot make good th[illegible]rges which have been made against us. O[illegible] the District-Attorney of the United States [illegible]mpted to convict me of breach of the neutrality laws, but a jury of the country rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," almost without leaving the box. Again, a like effort would be crowned with a like result.

After long effort and much patient endurance we at length sailed from Mobile for San Juan de Nicaragua on the 14th day of November last. The vessel on which we sailed was regularly cleared by the Collector of the port, and a special inspector was sent aboard to examine the cargo and the passengers. Our rights, too, as Nicaraguans were acknowledged, for the Collector refused to clear the *Fashion*, with Captain FAYSSOUX commanding, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States. With a regular register and clearance we supposed when once on the high seas that we were beyond the possible interference of any United States authority: for, even if we were admitted belligerents against a Power with which the United States was at peace, the owners of the neutral vessel had a clear right to carry warlike persons as well as contraband of war, subject only to the risk of capture by the enemy's cruisers. We did not for a moment imagine that naval officers would undertake to place restraints on American commerce in the absence of Federal law and Congressional authority. The deference, too, we know your Excellency has for the Constitution of the United States, precluded the supposition that any orders had been issued to detain or capture an American vessel whose papers showed she was engaged in a lawful voyage.

Satisfied as we were of the entire legality of our voyage, we did not hesitate to enter the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, although we knew that a United States sloop-of-war was present in the harbor. But we had scarcely landed before we were subjected to a series of illegal and insulting acts by the commander of the *Saratoga*. These acts have been detailed in two letters addressed by me to Commodore PAULDING, and now on file, I presume, in the Navy Department.

While we were being embarrassed by the action of the *Saratoga* we had not been idle. Colonel ANDERSON—who had served his native country throughout the Mexican war—at the head of fifty men, had ascended the river and gained possession of the stronghold which in the last century had for days defied the genius of the proudest naval name in British annals. Not only this, but he had regained possession of valuable American property unlawfully held by Costa Rican soldiers, and I had given the order to restore it to the agent claiming it for the owners. Permit me to ask whether it is such acts as these which authorize your naval officers to apply to us the vilest epithets of the language?

Scarcely, however, had the possession of Castillo Viejo opened to us the way to Lake Nicaragua, and to the regaining of all we had lost by Captain DAVIS' interference, than a most grievous wrong was again inflicted on us by Commodore PAULDING. On the 8th of December the latter officer summoned me to surrender to him, and the Nicaraguan flag was a second time hauled down on Nicaraguan soil by the orders of the United States Navy.

It would be supererogatory, Sir, for me to say that the act of Capt. PAULDING was without warrant of law. Much, too, as we felt the wrong, it was not the act itself as much as the manner in which it was done that cut us to the quick. We knew that the act was in violation of the sacred charter—the Constitution of the United States. We knew that an authority higher than that of any Commodore—higher even than the President of the United States—would vindicate the sanctity of violated law, and punish the offenders against the American Constitution. We felt, too, that the august and most potent sovereign—the people of the United States—would render justice for the injuries we sustained. But far more grievous than the surrender—far more galling than to see our own flag lowered on our own soil—was it to be told that we were there to the dishonor of the United States. There were men on that sandy beach, Mr. President, who had carried your flag aloft amidst the thickest of the foe, and one had been promoted by a predecessor in your office for first planting your colors upon the heights of Cerro Gordo. Others among them had led your soldiers across the continent, and always in the path of duty and of honor. For such men to be told that they disgraced the flag they once had served so nobly and so well was a pang sharper than that of death, and might have wrung a tear from men harder and more callous than he who inflicted the irreparable injury.

I need not tell you that I was unable to anticipate the act of Capt. PAULDING. Military necessity required me to hold Punta Arenas, and the idea never entered my mind that an American officer, professing to execute the law, would so far forget his duty as to infringe not only well established international law, but also the requirements of that instrument, with which are involved the best hopes of mankind, the Constitution of the United States. Even could I have foreseen the action of Capt. PAULDING, military reasons would have prevented me from leaving the Point. But it was impossible to imagine that so violent a step—marked as it was in its details by conduct worthy of soldiers in the sack of a town—would have been taken by an officer of the United States Navy. And, Mr. President, in the name of the official oath which you have taken in the presence of Almighty God, I call upon you to punish the offender and to right the wrong. I presume not to direct your wisdom in the course it shall pursue; but in the name of the men whose rights your officers have infringed, and whose honor has been most rashly and heedlessly trampled in the dust, I call for the justice it is your high prerogative to bestow.

But permit me to conclude by adding that, in all events and under all circumstances, there are duties and responsibilities from which I and the officers and men I represent will not, dare not, shrink. No extreme of illegal interference, no amount of hard words or unjust epithets, can deter us from following the path which is before us. The functionaries of the Government may exhaust upon us the expletives of the language; they may insult the public conscience and degrade their own character by applying to us all the epithets their morbid imaginations suggest; but, conscious of the right and justice of our cause, we shall not relax our efforts, nor be driven into a violation of the law. As long as there is a Central American exiled from his native land, and deprived of his property and civil rights for the services he rendered us, in evil as well as good report, so long shall our time and our energies be devoted to the work of their restoration. As long as the bones of our companions in arms, murdered under a barbarous decree of the Costa Rican Government, lie bleaching and unburied on the hill-sides of Nicaragua, so long shall our brains contrive and our hands labor for the justice which one day we will surely obtain. Permit your officers, if you can, to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws; pass unnoticed, if you will, the most violent invasions of individual rights and public duties; treat with scorn and contempt if you choose the demands for justice which we humbly and deferentially place at your feet, we will not be cast down or damaged. We fight for the rights of our race which have been denied us by an ungrateful and degraded aristocracy. We strive to retain unsullied the device some of our ancestors have borne on many a field, "none shall wound us with impunity." And as long as our faith in right endures, and our confidence in the God of our fathers remains unshaken, so long shall we use all just and proper means to regain what has been wrongfully wrested from us.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant, WM. WALKER.

To his Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States.

DEFENCE OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

Letter from General Henningsen to Senator Toombs.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1858.

To the Honorable Robert Toombs, United States Senator:

DEAR SIR: Your opinions on the subject matter of this communication induce me to address a few observations through the Press, with the view of giving them a wider publicity.

Recent events in Central America have turned attention to certain regions south of the United States, maturing or fixing opinions in regard to them. But with the growing conviction, North and South, that these countries must be Americanized, arises the question—Shall this be done nationally by the Executive, or by private enterprise?

The history of the East India Company affords the most striking example of the superior aptitude of private enterprise for such undertakings over the concentrated power of monarchies and despotisms.

A company of merchants, originally with a capital of some $100,000, started about a century and a half ago. Ten or a dozen gentlemen elected by the shareholders directed its policy. They had their own civil and military organization—they found generals and statesmen amongst their clerks and servants.

They started in competition with the monarchies of France, Spain, Great Britain, Portugal and the united States of Holland for the common and mere purpose of acquiring wealth, territory and dominion. Yet, a few years ago, when the East India Company was virtually relieved of these acquisitions by the Crown and people of Great Britain, how stood the account? This Company ruled over more than one hundred and fifty millions of subjects, with a revenue exceeding that of the Russian empire, or over a population larger than that of France, Austria, Prussia and Russia collectively. Beside these possessions, (which the East India Company had been steadily augmenting,) all the Colonies left to the Crowns of France, Spain, Holland, Portugal and Great Britain sunk into insignificance. Rajah BROOKE, of Sarawak, has been more successful by private enterprise of recent years than the Governments of France and Great Britain upon many points. The success of the Spanish conquerors of this Continent (whose expeditions were private adventures) afford a singular contrast to the failures of those gotten up directly by the Kings of Spain; and one-half the States and Territories of this Union, from the earliest settlement to the most recent acquisitions, have been the result of private enterprise.

Though as States become free and enlightened their material strength increases, it is obvious that the facility of concentrating and using that power abroad diminishes, because the Government becomes less centralized and strong. No people ever before have done or can do so much by private enterprise as the people of this Union; no nation has ever made war at such an enormous cost. The complete conquest of Texas only cost a small per centage of the expenditure of the Mexican war, or (yet unfinished) wars of Florida.

Directly or indirectly, the government of this country has, in extending, almost always followed in the footsteps of the pioneer or fillibuster. If it be once admitted that extension be justifiable or even inevitable—and this the history and genius of our people so obviously attest that only political fatuity can deny it—is it not mere cant to assume, as some pretend, that acquisition by a government can be honorable whilst stigmatizing it as dishonorable by private enterprise?

Whenever and wherever a superior and more highly cultivated race has moved to dispossess or control another, wasting and cumbering the soil in stationary barbarism, or grown effete and retrograding, (like the population of the Spanish countries on this continent,) the eventual sympathies of mankind and the judgment of posterity have been with and for the more civilized and progressive race. This may be called fillibustering as well as by any other name. The men opposed to CHARLES I. were termed Roundheads in derision, and the patriots of Holland designated *geux*, or "beggarmen," in scorn. The name of Roundheads soon became a terror, and the appellation of *geux* a name of pride to WILLIAM of Orange and his compatriots and their children.

This fillibustering must necessarily have begun in the early night of history, when the pastoral barbarian marched to dispossess the savage hunter, wasting a hundred fold more of the earth's surface than the herdsman or shepherd required to feed his flocks and herds. It must have been continued when the agriculturist moved to dispossess the barbarian herdsman, wasting a hundred fold more space than sufficed to nourish the growing and progressive civilization of the agriculturist and mechanic.

What was Moses but a fillibuster, whose mission was to dispossess tribes, retrograding, (or whose civilization was corrupting before matured,) and to plant in their stead another people whose subsequent annals show them to have been at least in no wise superior to our own? What were the Normans, from whom the sovereigns of Great Britain affect to derive their descent and a portion of their title to the crown, but fillibusters? What the Pilgrim fathers but fillibusters? What State, what Territory in this Union has not been fillibustered from the Indians, or purchased *from* those who had fillibustered it? Have ever five years elapsed down to the present time since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers that some of the monarchies of Europe have not, somewhere, been fillibustering something?

Now, if the judgment of posterity has justified by results the acquisition of territory or domination over stationary, effete or retrograding populations—if the devastating inroads of Genghis Khan's Moguls, of Tamerlane's Tartars, or of wild Camanches, have been deplored, whilst extension and invasion have been applauded when civilization thereby supplanted barbarism or savage life—if there be no margin for regret that free and civilized men and happy homes, by tens of thousands, in this Union, now occupy the space over which a few hundred Indians roamed, starving or striving to destroy each other; it is obvious that acquisition and conquest are not wrong *per se*, but that they are right or wrong, desiraole or to be lamented, according to the circumstances and character of the people making or enduring them. If so, if ever justifiable or desirable, when and where so justifiable or desirable as in the spread of institutions and of a people which, whatever the shortcomings and imperfections of either, are still the most complete, practical and above all progressive, that the world has known? The past and present of this country, its obvious interests as a whole, the especial interests of the South, the growing convictions of far-seeing men, who look to the integrity of the Union, all point to the future adoption of an American policy on this continent and to extension southwards. There are, however, some who, whilst admitting this necessity, would rely exclusively on the tardy, uncertain and expensive action of the federal Government, and who, illogically and unwisely, allow themselves to be persuaded that "fillibustering schemes" impede its march and thwart its policy.

Let us suppose, for instance, that the Government of the United States guarantee, and have guaranteed to them, by treaty, and are empowered by Congress to enforce by occupation the integrity of the Nicaraguan route to California and Oregon. Supposing that it is kept open, as the Panama route has been, for nine years, what reason is there to believe that nine years hence it will be in any more favorable condition or nearer Americanization than at present? Let us see what is now the condition of that Panama route: Besides the buildings of the Company there are, at Aspinwall or at Panama, a few frame hotels, drinking shops and stores, and a sprinkling of Americans temporarily established. Some thousands of truculent Jamaica and San Domingo negroes and mixed Indian negroes have collected at each end of this route and upon it. They are all bitterly and blindly hostile to the Americans, by whom they live, and abetted and inspired by authorities whose policy it is jealously to preclude all hold on the country, or permanent settlement in it by Americans. In case of war with any European power, both the inhabitants and the Government of the Isthmus, instead of assisting the United States to keep open the route, would unquestionably reserve their sympathies and aid for the enemies of this country. I need not recall recent outrages, whose recurrence is only prevented by the presence of American ships-of-war. If we now turn to the Nicaragua route, which nine years hence would probably be at best, in a like condition, it must be observed that on account of its greater length, the large contiguous populations and increased difficulty of punishing depredations, it would require a much stronger land force to protect than the Isthmus of Panama. Otherwise it would be liable to periodic interruption in the incessant revolutions which, having succeeded each other for the last thirty years, there is no reason to doubt would continue in the future. A few hundred men can at any time barricade the passes of the Transit, and afterwards withdraw with impunity, unless the line were permanently occupied by at least six hundred soldiers or marines, and even then it would be difficult entirely to prevent their doing so. But the mere occasional or even permanent occupation by a few hundred men, besides being of doubtful efficiency in time of peace, would prove insufficient in time of war; and instead of tending to the Americanization of the country, would retard it. Once Americanized, the road would, on the contrary, not only protect itself, but this rich country—very superior in natural advantages and wealth to any State of the Union—would form an impregnable barrier to any hostile attempt to seize the route in time of war.

It would protect itself on the same principle that a few constables protect life and property in an American city—because the surrounding country is peaceable, where life and property could not be secured by a thousand armed men under reversed circumstances. There are some who, sensible of the popular desire for the acquisition of Cuba, still dream that it may be obtained by purchase, and consider that all action towards extension in that quarter thwarts the pacific solution of this difficulty by the Administration. There are others who incline to share in this opinion, though perfectly aware that the attempt to purchase has been fully tested, and who properly consider it quite as visionary to expect that the United States would sell the city of Washington to Spain, as that Spain would ever sell Cuba to the United States, unless, indeed, as in the case of Florida, they should be already in possession of it. But this state of things, they think, might be brought about, (if only the Executive were intrusted with extraordinary powers,) by peremptorily pressing Spain for long eluded reparation of a series of outrages against the persons and property of American citizens.

But what if Spain, thus threatened, should settle up—as no doubt she would, and should long since have been made to do? And how would this Union, and the countries it is evidently destined to control, be benefited, if by an unprecedentedly rigorous interpretation of the neutrality laws—if, by establishing the precedent of allowing officers of this republic to act arbitrarily, unrebuked, unpunished, and without reparation to the injured; if by granting to the Executive fresh powers, when powers existing can be strained so far, that the patriotically adventurous spirit which gave Texas to the Union should be repressed, and extension barred by treaties for years to come? How would this country feel compensated for such an impediment in a march which has never faltered, by the settlement of a few paltry claims on Spain and three Panama routes instead of one—supposing that of Nicaragua and Tehuantepec to have been opened? In mentioning the arbitrary conduct of the United States officers, I allude to Captain DAVIS and CHATARD, and more especially to Commodore PAULDING. I trust that the vague and probably unauthorized rumors with regard to the course of the administration will not deter those disposed to call him to strict account for the recent outrage he has committed, nor from investigation into the nature of, and interpretation given to the neutrality laws, with regard to these officers. The conduct of Captain DAVIS is before the world. Capt. CHATARD threatened "shot and shell" on behalf of the English or Costa Rican mail boat, though for some weeks (and until recently cleared out by Colonel ANDERSON) the Costa Ricans, on the same river, had prevented all communication with Nicaragua. So when the Costa Ricans were at Punta Arenas, in the same position as WALKER, when they had seized American private property, no attempt was made to threaten, molest or dispossess them. To those who had decreed the extermination of Americans, who slew American wounded, who slaughtered peaceable American citizens and seized or destroyed American property, these officers have only civilities to offer. They act towards them with timid forbearance when not in complicity. Captain DAVIS selects the Moras to compliment in his despatches; Captain CHATARD bullies on behalf of the British and negroes: and Commodore PAULDING'S action is all that the enemies of American progress can desire. In word and deed the only energy shown is always shown against their fellow-countrymen. Captain DAVIS is feebly rebuked by the Secretary of the Navy; Captain CHATARD is justly recalled, but on contrary grounds from what had been deserved—that is to say, for not preventing what, in the absence of positive instructions, he could not legitimately have prevented. Thereupon follows Com. PAULDING'S recent high-handed outrage. Expressions in which he indulges warrant me in regretting that any American officer should have been guilty of an act of which the discredit is only equalled by the bad taste of the pompous bulletin in which it is recorded. The most charitable construction that can be placed upon his conduct is that it was inspired by British influence. In a despatch some months back, Captain PAULDING irrelevantly, but with marked emphasis, dwelt on (what ought to be a matter of course) the courtesy of British officers. Formerly, when the United States were comparatively weak, British vessels fired into, and attempted to search, those of the United States, and I am informed that British officers were not wont to lavish much civility on officers of the United States navy. Now that the condition of things has altered, and that the monarchies of Europe have temporary troubles on their hands, may it not be that they find it more expedient to cajole, and get that work which they wish done performed by United States ships or squadrons? In the absence of positive instructions, a proceeding so unAmerican, unjustifiable and arbitrary on the part of Commodore PAULDING, affords ground for the conjecture that he may have committed himself to this course by a convivial boast; and it looks as if the British men-of-war, which he reports as having accompanied him and offered their coöperation, had come to see how he fulfilled his threat, and how well that British policy was carried out, which alone they would have had, doubtless, too much discretion to have attempted.

Great Britain and France might, indeed, as well withdraw their squadrons when the views of their Cabinets are so safely, thoroughly and economically carried out by a United States force; and even the diplomats of England may find their occupation gone in Central America, if the United States bars all prospects of the Americanization of those regions by suicidal compacts, and thereby virtually accomplish the chief object of Great Britain in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; for few, I presume, are ignorant of the fact that a main object of the European Cabinets, and especially of the British Cabinet, has been to prevent the Americanization of Central America and other Spanish-American countries, although this policy is as much at variance with the true interest of the British people, and of every other commercial people, as with that of the United States. Certainly, those who, whether abroad or at home, are opposed to American extension, are shrewd and diplomatic enough to know that they can best popularize measures in accordance with their views, by letting it be understood that such measures are anti-British. I am, sir, yours obediently,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2500	2736	......	162	1210	3165
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	181	15	16	1909	
Chamberlin's Robinson-st	......	117	93	110	2972	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	162	84	22	534	
Sales reported at Bergen	......	600				
Total for week	2500	3796	192	310	6625	3165
Last week	1046	1672	161	310	8319	2047

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143

Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,071

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	569				334
Hudson River Railroad	928			250	2831
Hudson River Boats	200				
Harlem Railroad	839			960	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.	200				
On Foot					

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	307	Missouri	—
New-York	1,719	Pennsylvania	48
Illinois	175	Texas	—
Kentucky	137	Connecticut	100
Indiana	228	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	22
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are 1c.@1¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	11½c.@12c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	11c. @11½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	10c. @10½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	10c. @10½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As predicted in our last report, there has been large receipts of Cattle during the past few days, the entire City receipts for the week ending to-day being 3,796, which is 2,124 above the preceding week, 725 more than the corresponding week last year, and 653 more than the weekly average for 1857. Nor is there an excess in numbers alone; for a large proportion of the stock to-day offered consisted of heavy Cattle, very many of them large oxen fattened to tolerably fair killing condition. This fact, taken in connection with the number offered is enough to confirm our statement, that the receipts of the past week are sufficient not only to supply any deficiency of last week, but to meet the current wants, and still have enough on hand to meet one-fourth to one-third the requirements of the week to come. There are probably 500 Beeves in the yards unsold this evening.... The market opened at low prices this morning, though with brisk sales, as owners were glad to realize at almost any price offered. During the day prices declined even below the low morning rates. The average decline on the entire day's transactions as compared with last Wednesday, was fully equal to 1c.@1¼c. ₩ lb. net, and probably more than this, if we take into account the liberal allowance or estimated net weights, demanded by buyers, and conceded by sellers. A still further allowance must be made for the appearance of the stock, standing in the muddy yards with their hair matted down by the constantly-falling rain and sleety snow, and shrunk into the smallest compass by the chill winds. A stormy day like this has been, is always injurious to the sellers or owners of stock. The unusually large number of 600 are reported as retailed at Bergen, and a very large sale has been made at the down-town markets. We heard of very few going east from Albany. The receipts from the West, which have been quite limited for a time past, were pretty free again during the present week. But Western men complain bitterly of the high tariff upon the railroads, and, as far as possible are holding back until the State cattle are mostly in, in hopes that a rise in prices may better warrant their paying the present freight prices.

As a matter of general information, we publish the tariff on live stock, agreed upon in the Railroad Convention at Cleveland last Fall and now in force. These rates are to continue until May 1, 1858, unless otherwise agreed upon by the combined companies after fifteen days' notice. The leading routes from Chicago, Matteson, Joliet, State Line (Ind.), and Terre Haute to Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburg and Wheeling, over the following railroads: Michigan Central; Michigan Southern; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Wabash Valley, Terre Haute and Indianapolis; Bellefontaine Line; Indiana Central Railways, and the connecting lines from points mentioned below, and such other points as are common to two or more lines. The rates from the five Western points first named above are as much less to Dunkirk as the rates from Dunkirk to New-York are more than the rates from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to New-York. The rates per car load are based upon 210 feet of floor surface, larger or smaller cars being rated proportionally. Cars of the standard size hold about 15 cattle of medium weight.

To any one of the five Eastern points of arrival Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburg or Wheeling, the following are the rates per car, deducting, as above, for Dunkirk:

	Cattle.	Hogs & Sheep.		Cattle.	Hogs & Sheep.
Chicago	$110	$95	Naples	$155	$135
Joliet	110	95	Urbana	130	110
Matteson	110	95	Okaw	138	118
State Line, Ind	110	95	Mattoon	135	115
Terre Haute	110	95	Peoria	145	130
Tolono	130	110	Galesburg	150	143
Bement	133	113	Burlington	153	135
Decatur	135	115	Quincy	160	140
Mechanicsburg	140	120	Alton	170	152
Springfield	145	125	Rock Island	147	132
Berlin	148	128	Iowa City, Iowa	168	153
Franklin	151	131	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	165	150
Jacksonville	158	133	Rome, Iowa	168	153

The following rates from Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and Dunkirk to New-York are given by S. DRULLARD, Gen. Fr't Ag't N. Y. C. R. R. and B. W. BLANCHARD, do. N. Y. and E. R. R., $1; double-deck cars, $1 15. Subject to change by giving five days notice to the Gen. Ag'ts of Mich. Central and Mich. Southern Railroads in Chicago.

The following rates from Pittsburg and Wheeling to New-York are given by H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Fr't Ag't Penn. Cen. R. R. and L. S. GORDON, do. do. do. B. and O. R. R., $1; single-deck cars, 85c. Subject to change by giving five days notice to the Gen. Ag'ts of Mich. Central and Mich. Southern Railroads in Chicago.

The above prices were agreed upon by the following officers of the roads named:

R. N. RICE, Superintendent M. C. R. R.
L. R. SARGENT, Superintendent T. H. A. & St. L.R.R.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent I. C. R. R.
GEO. WATSON, Superintendent Gr. W. R. R., Ill.
W. H. CRUGER, Superintendent P. & Oqua. R. R.
A. H. MOORE, Superintendent St. L., A. & C. R. R.
WARREN COBURN, Vice President T. W. & W. R. R.
JOHN BROUGH, President B. Line.
C. G. HAMMOND, President C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent C. & T. R. R.
SAM. BROWN, Superintendent M. S. & N. I. R. R.
R. R. STEPHENS, Secretary G. W. R., Canada.
ADDISON HILLS, for C. C. & C. & C. P. & A. R. R.
R. N. BROWN, Superintendent B. & E. R. R.
JAS. HOOKER, for I. C. & D. & W. R. R.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent C. & R. I. R. R.
P. A. HALL, G. & C. U. R. R.

Strong efforts are being made by the drovers to break up the above combination, and they have hopes of succeeding.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
71	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
39	N. Y.	E. Gazely	Vail & Carey.
20	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
17	N. Y.	J. Newton	M. Dalton.
64	N. Y.	Several owners	Miller, Haring & Co.
16	N. Y.	J. B. & T. B. Rider	Owners.
54	Ohio	Needles & Ferring	Budlong & Eastman.
17	Ohio	F. Murray	Budlong & Eastman.
85	Ill.	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
93	Ohio	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
38	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Teed.
46	N. Y.	Farmers	C. G. Teed.
16	N. Y.	J. Begole	E. Shepard.
22	N. Y.	E. Shepard	Owner.
53	Ill.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
20	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
60	Conn.	L. Beers	Owner.
24	N. Y.	Smith & Toffey	Owners.
36	Ohio	Showdy & Watkins	Bowles & Stephenson
30	N. Y.	Fuller & Miller	R. H. Hume.
68	Ohio & N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
90	Ill.	L. Nichols	Owner.
22	N. J.	George W. Stillwater	Owners.
21	N. Y.	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
76	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Brag.
104	Ky &c.	Westheimer & Bro	Owners.
65	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
41	N. Y.	N. D. Taylor	Owner.
34	N. Y.	E. Lockman	Owner.
32	N. Y.	S. W. Allerton	Owner.
36	N. Y.	H. W. Cook	Owner.
36	Ill.	Beach & Bray	Owners.
28	Penn.	B. Gray	Owner.
36	Conn.	Lockwood & Saxton	J. A. Merritt.
41	N. Y.	Simms & Noble	M. Dalton.
26	N. Y.	G. W. Vail	Owner.
28	N. Y.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
31	Ky.	C. Kahn & Co	H. Eckstein.
53	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
24	N. Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
24	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
21	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	Owner.

Many other small lots were offered, ranging from one or two to 15 head. No less than 143 different owners were represented.

A. WARNER brought on 71 medium Ohio Steers, which MEAD & HOLCOMB run out at near 9c. Rated 600 lbs. net.

MEAD & HOLCOMB got yesterday 10c. and 10½c. for a few of their own good Westchester County Heifers.

VAIL & CAREY were selling 39 Dutchess County Cattle for E. GAZELEY and 20 others for neighboring farmers. GAZELEY'S were good heavy Oxen weighing about 850 lbs, net and averaging near 9c. ₩ lb.

J. NEWTON'S 17 State Cattle, estimated 600 lbs. net, were sold by M. DALTON at 8½c. Medium quality.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling 64 State Cattle for some ten different owners. They were as varied in quality and weight as in ownership, bringing 7c.@9½c. The same parties sold 131 head at Bergen, for 7c.@10½c., or, as they think, near 1c. higher than they were getting on similar grades to-day.

J. B. & T. B. RIDER were getting $82 50@$92 50 for 16 of their Columbia County Oxen, weighing by estimate 900 lbs. net. They were in good flesh, the best bringing 10c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were disposing of 54 Ohio Cattle for NEEDLES & FERREN, and 17 for F. MURRAY. They were all very fair 650-lb. Steers, and averaged about 9¼c. net.

H. R. SMITH contributed 85 steers from Sangamon County, Ill., on which he says the freight alone was $15 ₩ head. This, with feed, commissions, &c., makes the whole expense from $20 to $21 each by the time they are sold. They are a nice lot, weighing by estimate, 650 lbs. net. T. WHITE & SON early disposed of them at an average of about $60 each, or 9¼c. ₩ lb.

J. BRYANT forwarded 93 fine steers from Ohio, rated at 700 lbs. net. T. WHEELER, salesman, estimated them at near 10c. net.

E. W. GWYN'S 38 Ohio Steeers were bringing, by C. G. TEED, 9¼c.@10c., and a few 10½c. ₩ lb. They were heavy and in good flesh, weighing about 900 lbs. net. TEED was, also, selling 46 Westchester County Cattle, for different parties, at 8c.@9c.

E. SHEPARD was selling, on his own account, 22 heavy State Cattle at 9c., and 16 fair steers for J. BEGOLE, at the same price.

L. BEERS was selling 60 of his own Connecticut oxen, of fair quality, at 8c.@10c. Rated 800 lbs. nett

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no variation in the demand or price of cows. The numbers offered continue small, but sufficient for the wants of milkmen.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no fresh cows during the week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. There is a moderate demand which the light receipts just supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports 93 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The market is unchanged, with enough offering to meet the demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Although the numbers offered during the past week were equal to those of the preceding week, yet the market has not been as well supplied owing to a greater demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 162 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. for good animals. A few bring 7c. The demand is brisk, with a supply scarcely equaling it.

BROWNING reports receipts of 16 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. Few Calves have been sent in, which fail to meet the requirements of butchers. Prices are unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 110 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports 22 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. The supply is short, with a fair demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The supply has not been large for the past week, and there is a perceptible briskness of the market. A portion of the stock was very good, and sales have been made as high as 10c., net, by the lb.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,215 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. The market is well supplied with good stock. Some very extra Sheep arrived too late for the holidays, and have just been sold at $10 50 each. The trade is tolerably brisk.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,905 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₩ lb., net weight. Receipts have been rather light, with a slow market. The monthly receipts at this market for the past year were:

January	12,374	July	24,470
February	11,295	August	31,018
March	8,946	September	26,384
April	6,562	October	23,176
May	7,325	November	18,255
June	18,605	December	15,301
		Total	203,111

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,972 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 534 Sheep and Lambs by McGRAW & REED as follows:

36 Sheep at	$196 00	100 Sheep at	$323 60
10 Sheep at	43 50	24 Sheep at	139 00
96 Sheep at	377 00	50 Sheep at	268 00
85 Sheep at	288 00	47 Sheep at	179 00
57 Sheep at	228 00	29 Sheep at	94 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Jan. 5:

JAS. McCARTY reports sales of

51 Sheep at	$242 25	30 Sheep at	$157 50
25 Sheep at	128 00	17 Sheep at	68 00
80 Sheep at	250 00	38 Sheep at	152 00
136 Sheep at	510 69	31 Sheep at	108 50

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of:

189 Sheep at	$456 81	20 Sheep at	71 75
30 Sheep at	187 50	62 Sheep at	316 50
12 Sheep at	57 00	14 Sheep at	147 60
390 Sheep at	1,556 44	30 Sheep at	169 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Large receipts have again caused a depression of the market, and we quote prime corn Hog to-day at 5c.@5¼c., gross, with a heavy stock unsold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,165 hogs during the past week. Markets are overstocked and prices are depressed. Selling to-day at 5c.@5¼c., gross, for corn-fed hogs. One lot of 220 sold to-day at 6¼c., net. They were for J. B. LODER, and weighed 244 lbs., gross. A. WARNER sold yesterday 109 for 5½c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.........5¼c.@5⅜c. | Dressed......6½c.@6⅝c.

No Distillery Hogs in market.

G. W. DURMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Prime Heavy Western Corn Hogs	5 @5⅛	6½@6¾
Prime Light Western Corn Hogs	4¾@5	6¼@6½
York State Corn Hogs	4¾@5¼	6¼@6½
Prime Distills	4⅜@4⅝	5¾

No stock in market.

Some 10,000 hogs on the market unsold. Weather bad and everything favoring the buyers, and prices may go lower still.

The Central Park Commissioners.

The Board met on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Present, Commissioners DILLON, GRAY, BUTTERWORTH, RUSSELL, GREEN, ELLIOTT and STRONG.

The clerk was directed to purchase necessary fuel for the office and the room in which the maps for exhibition to competitors for plans are deposited.

It was ordered that the Sisters of Charity at Mount St. Vincent be permitted to remove certain plants placed there by them from the Park under the direction of the Superintendent.

The Committee on Buildings reported that in pursuance of the order of the Board they had caused to be sold at the Wagstaff House, at public auction, on the 15th September and 3d December, all the buildings on the Park excepting such as were to be reserved for the use of the Park and Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the avails received from said sale amounting to the sum of $4,000 had been deposited to the credit of the Board.

The Executive Committee were authorized to purchase a number of tool-wagons.

A petition from L. ST. JOHN was denied.

A report recommending the payment of expenses incurred during the excitement caused by the assembling of the unemployed workmen at the Park was adopted.

The Finance Committee presented a report which was accepted.

The Auditing Committee presented their report with a number of bills for payment. The report was adopted and the Treasurer directed to pay the bills. The Property Clerk was authorized to employ an assistant keeper of the tools on the Park. A communication from the Superintendent was received and referred to the Executive Committee. A report of the Chief Engineer was received and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer was authorized to settle sundry bills against the commission. After transacting a variety of unimportant business the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

The survey maps of the Park being completed, are now open for the inspection of competitors for the premiums offered by the Central Park Commissioners, for a plan for the laying out of the Park, at the rooms of the Board, Bank of Commerce Building.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, proprietor of the Patent, No. 483 Hudson-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NO. CLXXVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1858.
CONTENTS.
ARTICLE.
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II.—THE PROFESSION OF SCHOOLMASTER.
III.—REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
IV.—VENICE.
V.—IRELAND, PAST AND PRESENT.
VI.—ANATOMICAL ARCHITECTURE.
VII.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.
VIII.—JERUSALEM.
IX.—COTEMPORARY FRENCH LITERATURE.
X.—LEWES'S HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
XI.—CRITICAL NOTICES.
XII.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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III.—COMMON SCHOOLS.
IV.—THE CHURCH AN ORGANISM.
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RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute No. 264 Madison-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

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$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FINE ARTS.—THE SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY of "Local Life Character" will be opened for the season at No. 60 William st., commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 6 P. M. For terms of admission apply to Mr. F. ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Atlantic*, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The President's message, taken out by the *Africa*, was published in all the London papers on the 22d ult. It meets with general approbation from our foreign cotemporaries. The London *Times* speaks in high terms of the views held by Mr. Buchanan on the late financial crisis. In regard to the Central American question, the same journal denies the right of this country to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty without the consent of Great Britain, and affirms that the latter will not abandon the principle enunciated in that Convention. The London *Post* is especially charmed with those portions of the message which express a determination to put down Mormonism and Fillibusterism, and the London *News* thinks that the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan is frank, and, in every sense, unobjectionable.

Financial affairs abroad exhibit a decided improvement. Large arrivals of gold and the rapid recovery of commercial confidence in Hamburg and throughout the North of Europe, have given great impulse to the English funds. At Hamburg the rate of discount had fallen between 4 and 6 per cent.; the Bank of France, it was expected, would shortly lower its rates to 5 per cent.; and little doubt is entertained that the Bank of England, before the close of the year, will reduce their rate of discount to 8 per cent. There had been a few more failures in Great Britain since last advices. Among those reported are Schwabe & Co., of Glasgow; Klingender Brothers, of Liverpool; Nicholson & Co. and Lloyd Brothers, of London; and Mr. William Reid, of Edinburg.

Politically, there is not much news by this arrival. We learn that a Russian decree had been issued, partially enfranchising the serfs, and generally improving the relations between the peasantry and the landed proprietors of the country. The *España*, of Madrid, is greatly alarmed for the safety of Cuba, and anticipates that, in consequence of the neglect of the Spanish Government, it will certainly fall a prey to American fillibusters. An article which we copy, elsewhere, from the London *Times*, on Slavery and the Slave-trade, will attract attention. It proposes to replenish the British West Indies with labor from the East, and throws out the hint that the mutinous Sepoys might as well be transported thither. No later intelligence had been received from India.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Crittenden's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting home for foreign valuation, was considered briefly and then tabled, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, proposing to tax bank-notes. A petition was presented from citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a charter for a National Bank. The proceedings in the House were interesting. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce providing for a further amendment of the act for the better security of life on board steam-vessels. The President was called upon to communicate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governments of Paraguay and New-Granada, relative to existing differences; the correspondence with Brazil relative to opening the river Amazon and the negotiation of a treaty, and all correspondence affecting our relations with Spain not heretofore published. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and Mr. Sickles, of New-York, led off in a speech of considerable length in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Neutrality Laws, as advocated in the debate of Tuesday. Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, followed, in denunciation of the Dred Scott decision; and was succeeded by Mr. Haskin, of New-York, who expressed his intention, at the proper time, to go as far as any one else in favor of a suspension of the Neutrality Laws, but not for the reasons assigned by Mr. Quitman, the originator of the proposition. The debate was continued by Messrs. Keitt, Haskin, Stephens, Bocock and Gilmer, until the adjournment.

The nomination of Mr. Sedgwick, as District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the place of John McKeon, removed, was discussed for about three hours by the Senate yesterday in secret session. It is understood that none of the friends of the Administration pretended to defend the President in the course he took in the removal of Mr. McKeon. It is, however, probable that the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick will be eventually confirmed.

In the State Senate yesterday, notice was given of intention to introduce a number of bills—among them one to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn, one to amend the Port Warden law, and one to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State. Mr. Mather introduce his bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and after several unsuccessful efforts to refer it, it was laid on the table. Mr. O. B. Wheeler introduced a series of resolutions, which were tabled, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress not to vote for the admission of Kansas until after the passage of an enabling act. The Governor's Message was handed in and read. In the Assembly four unsuccessful ballots were had for Speaker.

The ship *Serampore*, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of flour and molasses, went ashore on Cohasset Shoals yesterday morning, and will probably be a total loss. A lot of wreck was picked up on Nantucket beach yesterday, supposed to have belonged to a vessel wrecked the night before on the same shoal.

The stormy weather, yesterday, checked business. Flour was quiet at unchanged prices. The home trade bought most freely. Wheat and Corn were also lightly dealt in at former rates. A better demand prevailed for Rye and Barley at strengthening figures. Provisions were in moderate request,—including new Mess Pork, which was more valuable. Coffee was pretty briskly inquired for at full quotations,—privately as well as in the auction-rooms. Teas and sugars were rather quiet and languid. Cotton opened with considerable vigor—and the *Atlantic's* favorable accounts increased the confidence of holders, who generally claimed an advance, but met with no response from the leading buyers. Freights were heavy, with 719 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle markets were largely over supplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being 3,796, which is an excess of 2,124 over last week, and 653 more than the weekly average of last year. Prices declined materially, say 1c.@1½c. per lb. for the dressed meat. About 500 head were left unsold last evening.

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners on Wednesday, the annual report of the Ward's Island Refuge and Hospital was presented, containing some interesting statistical tables as to disease and mortality. His Honor Mayor Tiemann was present, he being *ex-officio* a member.

The Democratic Republican General Committee, elected recently by "the disaffected," on the Ward primary system, gathered in Tammany Hotel last evening for the purpose of organizing. But the Sachems had met during the afternoon, and directed Mr. Brown, the proprietor, not to let them have a room, so they were refused. They met subsequently in the public dining saloon, and, in a few minutes, adjourned in some disorder, without having transacted any business of importance.

The Republican General Committee for 1858 held its first meeting at Academy Hall, Broadway, last evening. Contesting delegates appeared from the First and Eighteenth Wards, and their claims were referred to a Special Committee. The election of permanent officers was postponed.

Counterfeit Twos, very badly executed, on the Massachusetts Bank, of Boston, were put in circulation last evening. A sailor named John Taylor was arrested for attempting to pass one of them in the Second Precinct.

Mr. John B. Jaques, of Newark, New-Jersey was found insensible in a pond in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn yesterday morning. It appears that he had been inveigled from Newark by a man named Smith, the keeper of a saloon, and against whom a charge was pending for selling liquor without license, and Jaques was the principal witness for the prosecution. Arrived in Brooklyn, Smith was joined by one Myers, the keeper of a saloon on Fulton-avenue, when they robbed and threw Jaques into the pond where he was found.

A man named John Pergen, a German, gave himself up to the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, Tuesday night, saying that he had killed a man in Newtown. Yesterday Pergen commited suicide by hanging himself in his cell. No murdered man can be found, and it is supposed Pergen was insane.

The Neutrality Laws.

The attempt to invest the case of Walker with a kind of national importance has been so far successful that in the Congressional debates of the present week his name and fortunes will play a prominent part. He will disappear again of course, as Koszta and other adventitious heroes of an hour have before him, but the grave questions of international law and comity involved in his arrest on the soil of Nicaragua by an American officer for an alleged violation of American law, well deserve all the attention they are likely to receive. They will be discussed with much fury at least, if not with much judgment, within the walls of Congress, and we trust they will at the same time engage the interest and provoke the decisive voice of the country at large.

National Neutrality Laws, when properly conceived, are simply assertions of a plain national duty, the discharge of which is essential to civilization. Without such laws, the whole world would lapse into the condition of those debateable border-lands which have in all ages been the nurseries of sectional hatred and international feuds. And neutrality, as Americans of the Nineteenth Century understand, is the constraint of all individual violence by the sovereign authority of the State to which alone the supreme right of Peace and War belongs. The actual Neutrality law of this country, under which the Government ordered the arrest of William Walker and the dispersion of his band, is the law of 1818, and it was drawn up with a specific view to the assertion of this precise American doctrine of neutrality. In policy, our Government of course goes further, and respects throughout the world that sanctity of independent sovereignties upon which the whole American theory of politics rests. The Governments of the Old World have never accepted this public practice. France interfered as a Government in the affairs of Spain, without a declaration of war against the Spanish nation, when in 1823 the Duc D'Angouleme marched his army over the Pyrenees to save Ferdinand VII. from the just punishment of his treachery and his perjuries. The Western Powers interfered in the affairs of Turkey in 1854 and 1856, when they dictated War and Peace to the Sublime Porte; and still were broadly in the affairs of Greece during the same period when they put down a Russophilist cabal at the Court of Athens by the presence of an allied force in the Piræus. The United States have never thus put forth their power in support of any institutions whatever in any quarter of the world, excepting in the single case of the Tripolitan war, when General Eaton availed himself of a dynastic quarrel to bring the Dey to terms And our first Neutrality laws, those of June 5, 1794, March 14, 1797, and April 24, 1800, were intended to preserve the Union from any collision with the great European nations in the tremendous wars of the French Republic. Our citizens were then absolutely forbidden to accept commissions under any foreign Prince or State for the purpose of warring upon any other foreign Prince or State. The law of March, 1817, and the finally revised law of April 20, 1818, were directed to the mere repression of individual outbreaks upon foreign Governments under cover of the national flag and its immunities. That is, this actual law of neutrality is a law for the suppression of sympathizers, and was intended to keep our people from imbroiling us in the difficulties between Spain and her Colonies. It was passed in concert with England, desirous equally with ourselves of attaining this object, and equally with ourselves determined to prevent at the same time any interference of the despotic powers in behalf of Spain. At that time England was more fruitful of sympathizers than we ourselves, and the deeds of one Macgregor in South America quite threw Walker into the shade. The provisions of the English law of 1817 are mainly similar with those of our own, which was modelled upon it, and it is difficult to see in what way the stringencies of this law could be modified without abandoning our cardinal principle of compelling our citizens to abdicate their American character before taking part in the quarrels and conflicts of a foreign State. This principle should rather be reaffirmed by a provision making the act of levying or preparing war against a foreign State within our borders expressly equivalent to an abdication of American citizenship. Under the operation of such a provision there would be no difficulty in disposing of such a case as this of Walker. He would be at once a foreigner to the United States, and a foreigner to Nicaragua, and, therefore, "a pirate and a felon," under the public law of the world. He would be put, in fact, specifically and in terms, where he really now is, and neither he nor his friends could confuse the public mind with his claims of double and shadowy citizenship. If President Buchanan really desires to inforce our neutrality and to maintain our national respectability, he could do nothing better than to support such an alteration in our actual law which would bring its provisions up abreast with the actual condition of the country.

We understand, on good authority, that the Nicaraguan Minister has addressed a letter to General Cass, in which, for his Government, he amply applauds the conduct of Commodore Paulding, and that this letter is likely to be published in full vindication of the course which our own Administration has pursued, and means to pursue, in regard to the Walker expedition. But when this immediate case shall have been settled, it would certainly be wise to make the way clear for a more clear and decisive future policy in regard to these sporadic excesses of the "genius of Conquest,'

The Philosopher of Fillibustering.

For now some months the promenaders on Broadway have been familiar with the spirited countenance, the exemplary mustachios and the impressive attitude of a foreign-looking gentleman whose photographic *effigies* decorates very conspicuously the doorway of a prominent "Daguerrean Gallery" on the shilling side of that great thoroughfare. The personage thus pertinaciously commended to the admiring attention of the public has just executed another likeness of himself with his own hand, which he has issued to the world through the columns of the press. Between the moral picture thus presented and the physical portrait aforesaid, there is no violent discrepancy. In the one, as in the other, we trace the lineaments of the thoroughbred soldier of fortune, and recognize all the characteristics of the Mediæval Free Companion, the antique mercenary and the modern sympathizer. Such as Gen. C. F. Henningsen is were his prototypes in days long past—the unruly Mauritanians, who sacked dishonest Carthage for their pay; the Pretorians, who made law with their swords for the imbecile senators of imperial Rome; the "poor brigands" of Froissart, who maintained themselves at free quarters throughout the provinces of France, when "shameful treaties" were made without their concurrence, and the return of peace threw them suddenly out of business. Men of this kind are hardly amenable to the ordinary rules either of logic or of morality which obtain in an age of civilization and in a land of law. They must be judged, when we find it necessary to judge them, by the standards of a barbarian code, which exalts force above equity, and opportunity above obligation. They are the Lord Cochranes and the Rob Roys of the world, and to them the good old rule is sufficient—

> ——"the simple plan
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

The story of their adventurous lives is never without interest, and the Muse is generally merciful to these scatter-brained foundlings of fortune, whose lot, however checkered it may sometimes be with gleams of golden light, is apt to darken to its close; the luckiest of them all in general stumbling, like Theodore of Corsica upon a throne, only to die, like him, at last, in the debtor's or the felon's cell. There is a field still open, too, for all such men, in many quarters of the world, and Asia teems throughout her length and breadth with the successes of their class. Here it is a Nepaulese Napoleon like Jung Bahadoor, who finds his Orangery of St. Cloud in the palace of his uncle, and wins a ministerial victory over the opposition peers of Nepaul by shooting down a baker's dozen of the lords in council with his trusty Minié; there, a French adventurer like D'Orgoni, who worms his way up mysteriously behind the Burmese throne, and intrigues over half a continent. Some countries too of the New World invite the activity of these abnormal energies by their intestine disorders and their social disorganization; nor would the most ardent advocate of the Monroe doctrine object, we presume, to see Gen. Henningsen, Englishman though he is, busily engaged in the service, civil or military, of any State between the Mexican Cordilleras and the Andes of Peru.

But the civilization of the United States has no need of such foreign and adventitious stimulants as this gallant Lanz-Knecht, in his letter which we publish to-day, would apply to it. The American people are not yet fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and the onward march of this great Republic can still for some time at least be carried on by the great forces which set the nation forward at the first upon its majestic career. Peace and the Law are mighty agencies when the life which informs them is the will of twenty millions of freemen; and the area of American Empire is not likely to be extended by the sacrifice of the principles which have made the American people what they are.

It is not strange that General Henningsen, as a foreign soldier of fortune, should be as ignorant of American history as he is incapable of comprehending American progress, and if it amuses him in these his hours of enforced idleness to pen elaborate commentaries upon the war which was to have been fought, and to emulate the literary while forbidden to imitate the warlike achievements of Julius Cæsar, he ought to be allowed, and even encouraged, to continue his disquisitions upon the philosophy of fillibusterism. His letter is well written, interesting, and, as a psychological study, even valuable. But not even the license of a military Bohemian can excuse the impertinent freedom with which this foreign General permits himself to speak of American officers, bearing the commission of their country, and discharging duties confided to them by the highest authority in the Union. General Henningsen's letter is addressed to an American Senator, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, but we cannot allow ourselves to believe that gentleman in any way responsible for the audacious assaults made in this letter upon the character and patriotism of men like Captains Davis, Chatard and Paulding. It is true that the Senate-house is no longer what it was, but the time can hardly yet have come for an English adventurer to stigmatize the courage and the loyalty to the American flag of American naval officers, in a public communication to the representative of an American sovereign State.

We wish General Henningsen no harm. We should be sorry to keep him in America if he desires to leave the country. We should see with pleasure the departure of himself and of his friend William Walker, and as well of all their fellows and favorers, for any part of the world in which they can find work suited to their capacity. But these wandering heroes must be made to understand, once for all, that their goings out of this country, like their comings into it, must be decent and in order. We don't allow German Legionaries, or Hungarian refugees to fillibuster themselves into New-York, and we cannot therefore allow them to fillibuster themselves out of New-Orleans. And when these people, some of whom, like "General" Walker, cannot, and others of whom, like General Henningsen, will not earn a quiet livelihood in the recognized occupations of American life, undertake to link their desperate adventures with the destiny of the nation, and to put their sixpenny scrambles into Nicaragua and out again at the beck of this or that commercial company, on a level with the national advance of our pioneer settlements under the banner of the Republic over Florida and Texas, New-Mexico and California, their assumptions are only not irresistibly ridiculous, because they are vexatiously impudent. Public opinion will, however, ere long, do justice upon all these pretenders. For public opinion is singularly susceptible of illuminations *ex post facto*, and the progress of the secret current of diplomacy is rapidly drifting the Nicaragua question towards a solution more satisfactory than we had anticipated but a short time ago, and as yet unlooked-for on the part of the public in general. If, as is now not improbable, the Governments of England and France shall give their assent to the conclusion of the Yrissari treaty, with the understanding that it is to be supported and defended by analogous treaties concluded with each of those powers separately, the enterprises of Walker and of his sympathizers will be suddenly, peremptorily and definitely strangled by the triple cord of a combination which will possess all the power, with none of the inconveniences of an "entangling alliance."

Commodore Porter and Commodore Paulding.

The only incident in the history of our Navy which bears any resemblance to the affair of Commodore Paulding in removing Walker and his men from Nicaragua, was the attack by Commodore Porter, some thirty years ago, on the town of Foxardo, in the Spanish Island of Porto Rico. Commodore Porter had been sent on the West India station in command of a fleet of small vessels, among which was an armed steamer, to extirpate the pirates who infested the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and committed constant depredations on our commerce. The public mind of the country had been greatly exasperated against the Spanish authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico, not only on account of several noted pirates having been sheltered by them, but in consequence of two of the officers of our Navy, Lieutenant W. H. Allen and Lieutenant Cooke, having been shot by the guns of Spanish batteries—one of them in Porto Rico, and the other in Cuba—while in the pursuit of piratical boats.

Shortly after the arrival of Commodore Porter on the station, information was given by American merchants in St. Thomas that their property had been stolen by the pirates, and carried to Foxardo, whereupon an officer of the squadron was dispatched to reclaim it, or demand satisfaction. But he was seized by the authorities and grossly maltreated, for he had no force with him to repel an attack, an unfriendly reception not having been anticipated.

On hearing of the indignity to our flag, our gallant Commodore promptly repaired to Foxardo, landed with some two hundred men, and compelled the Governor and the authorities to come to him and apologize for thier conduct. He then marched his men into the town, and, after spiking the guns of the fort, retired. For this gallant conduct he was recalled by President Adams, on a complaint having been made by the Spanish Minister, and subjected to a court-martial. Commodore Porter was a hot-headed, bold, and impulsive officer, and his gallant conduct while in command of the *Essex* frigate had endeared him to the people, and made him, perhaps, the most popular man in the Navy. On his return to the country he wrote a series of ill-considered letters, addressed to the President, in defence of his conduct, which tended to damage his case, and, doubtless, had a prejudicial effect on the minds of the officers who tried him. Whether that were the case or not, the court-martial found him guilty of invading the dominion of Spain and committing acts of hostility against his Catholic Majesty. He was sentenced to be suspended six months from the service, and, on the finding of the Court being approved by the President, he left the country in disgust, and offered his services to Mexico, and was made Admiral of her little Navy.

In the case of Commodore Paulding the only resemblance that exists to that of Commodore Porter, is in the invasion of the territory of a nation with which we are at peace: but the motive for the invasion is essentially different. In the Foxardo affair it was against the wishes of the authorities, and to inflict an indignity upon them; while in the Nicaraguan affair it was not an invasion, but a landing to protect the proper authorities from being assaulted by a gang of marauders from our own shores, whose landing there Commodore Paulding had been expressly instructed to prevent. The affair of Commodore Porter has been brought forward to show that a precedent exists for the punishment and disgrace of Commodore Paulding. But we do not perceive any analogy between the two cases. It was a gallant act, in our Commodore, undoubtedly, and the nation loved him for it, so promptly to punish the authorities of Foxardo for their insult to our flag; but it was not an act that the Government could countenance when Spain demanded an apology for it. In the case of Commodore Paulding no complaint has yet been made by the Government whose territory he violated, and until some explanation shall be demanded from it, it is certainly not the duty of our own Government to reprove, or punish an officer for discharging his duty too thoroughly. If the Spanish Government had not complained of the invasion of the dominion of his "Catholic majesty," our own Government would never have court-martialed Commodore Porter for landing at Foxardo.

The Central Park.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The topographical and sectional maps of the Central Park are now on exhibition at the rooms of the Commissioners, where they can be examined by persons who wish to compete for the premiums offered by the Board for the four designs for laying out the grounds, which may be chosen by them. The premiums are $2,000, $1,000, $750, and $500—and the designs must be handed in before the 1st day of March, this year. The maps are over two hundred in number, most minutely and elaborately drawn, and cost, including the surveys, not far from $15,000.

There is one point connected with the Central Park to which we desire to call the attention of the Commissioners and the public. The northern end of the Park, upon the west side, is upon high ground which, commands a very beautiful prospect of the High Bridge, the Palisades, the Harlem River, and the several villages lying upon that stream. This rising ground extends to the high point upon which the Powder House is now located,—where it falls off precipitately to the plain below. The view from the Powder House is very beautiful:—the ground upon which it is situated is rocky and rough,—and it is the natural extension and extremity of the stony ridge which passes though that part of the Island.

By some strange oversight or mistake, on the part of those by whom the grounds were laid out, *this fine point is not included in the Central Park.* The northern line of the Park passes along One-hundred-and-sixth-street, and leaves this beautiful eminence outside. If this is suffered to remain so, we shall not only lose one of the most strikingly picturesque and romantic points of view which our Island affords, but buildings will be erected there which will shut out the prospect from the high grounds which is included within the Park. It would be an inexcusable mistake if this piece of ground were to be left out.

We trust the Commissioners will give this matter an examination at least, and take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the error by which so desirable a point has been excluded from the Park. The expense of purchasing it cannot be large, and, if necessary, some other portion of the Park might advantageously be exchanged for it.

The Central America.

From the Journal of Commerce.

George E. Ashby, late Chief Engineer of the ill-ated *Central America*, has been honorably vindicated from the charges preferred against him, by the Board of Local Inspectors. Mr. Ashby has received their certificate, and is now qualified to resume the practice of his profession.

We would not willingly do anything personally injurious to the late Chief Engineer of the *Central America*; but a regard for justice and the public welfare compels us to call attention to the remarkable manner in which all responsibility either to law or public opinion, for one of the most appalling catastrophes of the day, has been evaded and denied.

When news of the wreck reached here, it was perfectly evident to every person who gave the subject any attention, that *somebody was responsible for the disaster.* It was clearly the result of causes which could have been foreseen, and which should have been obviated. The storm was not so violent as to wreck a seaworthy vessel, duly manned and properly handled. There was fault and mismanagement *somewhere.* All expressions of opinion were discouraged as premature, and the public was told that the owners and underwriters would unite in an investigation which would develop authentically all the facts of the case, and place the blame where it belonged. After a long delay the Commissioners selected by these parties made what they very justly styled a "*partial* report,"—in which they pretended to recapitulate the points established by the evidence submitted to them, but purposely abstained from imputing blame to any one,—or from fixing the responsibility for this great disaster where it belonged. The tenor of their narrative, however, was unmistakable. They say in express terms, that

> "The original fault, and that which led to the catastrophe, was in the *neglect to keep up a sufficient and continuous head of steam,* and, when it was found to have fallen so dangerously low, in there not being greater and more timely efforts exerted to replenish it by supplying the furnaces with fuel, of which there was abundance at hand. *Up to the stopping of the engines,* we do not find that any water of consequence had reached the engine room, nor was there any reason to apprehend such a result *so long as the fires were properly kept up and the duties of the officers and men in the engineer's department faithfully performed.* It does not appear from the testimony, that there was any serious leak in the bottom of the vessel, or fracture or break of any part of the machinery; but that the engines, as already remarked, were prevented from working, *only by want of steam,* and that the water insidiously and slowly entered the vessel (as she was lying upon her side or very much keeled) by some of the air-ports which were either inadvertently left open or imperfectly closed, as also by the opening at the paddle-wheel shaft, and through the probable open seams about the guards and other parts of the upper-works, thus accidentally immersed. The water gradually increasing, was washed by the motion of the vessel against and into the ash-pans and furnaces, extinguishing entirely the fires, and rendering it impossible finally to raise steam in the main boilers."

In concluding their "partial report" the Committee say:

> "It cannot and should not be concealed that the testimony before the Committee goes to show that the *Central America* was not found and equipped as she ought to have been; that her crew was not sufficiently numerous; that she was without a carpenter or suitable carpenters' tools; and, what seems to the Committee a most serious defect, being common, it is feared, in many of our passenger steamers, there was *a want of proper organization* in regard to the relative authority and duties of the officers and crew of the vessel—*each department appearing to be independent of the others,* instead of being strictly subordinate and responsible to the Captain, as the legitimate superior and chief; and *this independence of action was the more observable in the department of the engineer.*"

The unavoidable inference from these statements is, that the loss of the *Central America*, and of the lives of the hundreds of persons who went down with her, was due to the *mismanagement of the Engineer's department.* The fault primarily is charged upon the Company in not making this department more strictly and thoroughly subordinate to the Captain;—but as it was independent of all other departments in its action, the Chief Engineer is clearly responsible for any lack of attention or efficiency in its management. If the proper organization which the Committee think desirable, had prevailed on the ship,—if this and all other departments had been made subordinate and responsible to the Captain, then the Captain would be the officer in fault for mismanagement. But as things stood the actual head of each department was the party responsible for it;—and it is impossible, upon the showing of the Committee, to avoid the conclusion that the Chief Engineer was grossly and culpably neglectful of his duties, and that the loss of the vessel was the direct consequence of that neglect.

Next comes the report of the Local Inspectors of this port, who seem to have been making some sort of an investigation into the affair, and who after the lapse of several months, submit a very brief statement of their opinion that all the "licensed officers" did their duty, and that no blame, therefore, can be imputed to the Chief Engineer. How this *ex cathedra* opinion is to be reconciled with that of the Committee, they do not inform us. They submit no portion of the testimony taken, mention no facts connected with the disaster, and make no attempt, indeed, to throw any light whatever upon the subject. Their object seems to be simply and exclusively to give the "licensed officers" a certificate of character and conduct, and to enable them with this document to face down any suspicions which the public may have been led to form from the published facts upon the subject.

We have no desire to press this matter, in its relations to the Chief Engineer, unduly upon public notice, and we therefore abstain, for the present at all events, from giving publicity to very many facts, which have been reported to us upon undoubted authority, in regard to his department. If the Local Inspectors had before them the testimony of the survivors best qualified by character and experience to judge of the causes of the catastrophe, they must have been placed in possession of facts not easily reconciled with the opinion they have given to the public.

It is quite possible that the public takes no interest in the matter, and that any attempt, on the part of anybody, to fix the responsibility of a calamity which occurred nearly four months ago, would be a waste of time and labor. If so, the whole subject may as well be suffered to drop into the oblivion to which the Inspectors are evidently inclined to consign it.

The Express and the Message.

A copy of the Governor's Message was sent in advance to each of the City papers, with the statement that the Governor relied upon the *honor* of their editors not to make it public till advised by telegraph that *it had been sent* to the Legislature. As we stated yesterday the *Express*, in utter violation of this reliance, published the Message on Tuesday, though it was not sent to the Legislature until Wednesday afternoon. We find in its columns the following attempt at an explanation:

> The Message reached us at an early hour in the forenoon, with the usual restrictions as to publishing, and in the conviction that now, as heretofore, it would be delivered by 1 or 2 o'clock, upon the organization of the Senate, *it was put on our outside and "printed" but not published.* About this time, the telegraphic agent sent us an "error" in the printed Message to be corrected, and this, with the organization already effected in the Senate, led us to feel secure that the Message was sent in. At two o'clock and five or ten minutes *after*, we received word from the telegraphic agent *not* to publish—but it was too late, as the *Express* was already in the street, and thus the Message was published!

The Message was thus *printed* upon the outside form of Tuesday evening's edition of the *Express* The editor states that it was *published* that afternoon, because he was induced to "feel secure" that it had been sent in. The fact that he had printed it in Tuesday's paper, implies a pre-determination to publish it on Tuesday evening,—whether sent in to the Senate or not,—as upon any other supposition the whole of that evening's edition containing it must have been thrown away. His admission that he thus printed it, in a sheet bearing date Tuesday evening, and necessarily to be published on the day of its date, refutes the pretext by which its appearance is sought to be excused. The *Express* did not wait, and did not intend to wait, until the telegraph should announce that the Message had been sent in to the Senate.

The *Express* speaks of the "apparent bad faith towards its cotemporaries," involved in its publication of the Message in advance of its delivery. So far as we are concerned we care nothing for the priority in point of time which the *Express* thus obtained over us, in laying this document before the public. We only regret the reproach which the Profession will incur from the conduct of a journal whose editors are so indifferent to reliance upon their honor.

Mr. Pugh's Kansas Bill.

The provisions of Senator Pugh's bill for the admission of Kansas were not fully or accurately stated in the telegram which embodied the only account of it hitherto received. We, therefore, copy the following summary of the bill, as given by Mr. Pugh himself in the Senate:

> The bill provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, Nov. 7, 1857, with the boundaries defined in the pacification bill of the last Congress, and *upon two fundamental conditions.*
>
> The first condition is that the seventh article of the Constitution, relative to Slavery, shall be submitted to a separate and direct vote, "Yes," or "No," of the qualified electors, on the 7th of April, 1858, at which time the State officers, the Legislature, and the Congressmen shall be chosen. The returns of this election to be made to the Governor of the Territory instead of the President of the Convention, and the election conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November.
>
> The second fundamental condition is that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people, through their Legislature, *at any time*, to call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of Government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.
>
> The President is required to admit the State by proclamation as soon as the election of April 7th shall have transpired.
>
> The ordinance of the Lecompton Convention, relative to the grants of public lands, is rejected, and, in its stead, the usual articles of compact are offered to the first Legislature of Kansas, for acceptance or rejection, as in the case of other new States.

It will be seen that the State is not to be admitted absolutely, but conditionally;—the two conditions being that the question of Slavery shall be submitted the to popular vote on the 7th of April, and that the People may at any time alter or amend the Constitution at discretion.

The Century Club.—The old-fashioned festival of Twelfth Night was last night celebrated by the Century Club, at their new building in East Fifteenth-street. The regal honors of the occasion were bestowed by judicious Fortune on a distinguished gentleman of this City, to whose taste the Century Club were largely indebted for the success of their high holiday, as the public will one day be, when the Central Park shall have become indeed what all the world now dreams it will be. This pleasant Society is made up of artists, amateurs and others of the class called *tertulios* by the Mexicans "because they can talk agreeably on all sorts of subjects and so are delightful guests for a *tertulio*," or "tea-party." It made itself a genial name in its earlier and simpler home in Eighth-street, which it is not likely to lose in the handsome but unobtrusively elegant quarters which it has now provided for itself in a region at once more accessible and more gay.

The Albion's Picture of Dr. Kane.—The following letter from Judge Kane has been received by the publishers of the *Albion*:

> Fern Rock, near Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1858.
>
> Gentlemen: I have to thank you, and I do it most cordially, for the admirable portrait of my son which you sent me a proof of. It is, in the estimation of all my family, the very best likeness we have seen of him as he was after engaging in the Expeditions of Rescue; and, as a work of art, it is worthy of all praise. I shall be glad to secure copies for distribution among his friends.
>
> Very faithfully,
> Your most obedient servant,
> J. K. KANE.
>
> Messrs. Young & Co., of the *Albion*.

Academy of Music.

A capital and most spirited performance of Rossini's ever fresh and delightful opera of the "Barber" was given here last night, and attracted a fine audience. The only novelty in the cast was the *Basilio* of Herr Formes—a smooth and oily performance, highly disparaging to Jesuits in general and snuffy ones in particular. Herr Formes' "make up" was, as usual, excellent, and the dramatic interest of the *rôle* was certainly more than equal to its musical importance. A splendid comic actor is found in Mr. Formes.

The other characters were excellently played, and with a genuine infusion of artistic spirit and fun. A more lively performance we have never heard. Madame La Grange's *Rosina* is one of the finest of her numerous fine *rôles*. She was in excellent voice last night, and in this respect enjoyed an advantage over the other artists. Signor Rocco's *Dr. Bartolo* was broad and funny, but perfectly good in its way. An act of "The Trovatore" concluded the entertainment, Madame Carradori being the *Leonora*. This lady has plenty of voice, and is a fine *artiste*. There is no reason why she should not make a success in certain *rôles*.

"Martha" will be repeated to-night at reduced prices. Fifty cents to all parts of the house.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message treats chiefly of the State's finances, banks and the tariff. It represents that the finances of Pennsylvania have not presented so satisfactory an aspect for a long time. During the year, every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid from the revenue derived from the ordinary sources. For the fiscal year, the receipts of the Treasury, including the balance on hand, have been $5,935,000; expenditures, $5,407,000. The interest on the funded debt will be promptly paid; and that due in February will also be paid, out of the available means now in the Treasury. Within the last three years, the public debt, without resorting to temporary loans, has been reduced $1,816,000. The expenditures on the main line have exceeded the revenue by $6,000. The Governor congratulates the people on the sale of the line, and suggests the sale, at the earliest practical moment, of the whole of the public works. A repeal of the tonnage tax is earnestly recommended. In reference to the suspension of the banks, he states that the amount realized from the banks by the payment of one-fourth of one per centum on the capital stock has defrayed the expenses of the extra session, leaving a balance of $35,000. He suggests a reform in the system of banking and management, and recommends a modification of the Tariff to a more liberal protection of manufacturing, especially iron interests. He says that the periods of low duties have always been marked by excessive importations, large exports of specie, over-trading, bank expansion, suspension, and financial and commercial convulsions; and that a well regulated Tariff is a more certain security against bank suspensions than any system of pains and penalties which has been devised.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature organized about 12 o'clock to-day.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, Republican, was elected President of the Senate, receiving 37 votes, all that were cast. S. N. GIFFORD, Republican, was reëlected Clerk, by 34 votes, against 3 for S. R. GLEN, Democrat.

In the House, JULIUS ROCKWELL, Republican, was elected Speaker by 80 votes, against 32 for CALEB CUSHING. WM. STOWE was reëlected Clerk.

The Gardner Americans generally voted for ROCKWELL.

Mr. BANKS will be inaugurated as Governor to-morrow, and deliver his message.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Our State Legislature is organized to-day.

The Senate organized by the choice of Hon. SETH SCAMMON, of Saco, for President, and Mr. HALL, of Aroostook, for Secretary.

In the House J. H. DRUMMOND, of Waterville, was elected Speaker, and G. W. WILSON, of Dixmount, Clerk.

A caucus is in session this evening to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State. The chances are in favor of NOAH SMITH, of Calais, the present incumbent.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Maryland Legislature assembled to-day.

The House did not organize. Its members held caucuses this evening.

The Governor's Message will be sent in to-morrow.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

All the trains on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road stopped running to-day, and the Company suspended business. Matters with the Company have been unsatisfactory for some time past. The employes are on a strike for wages due them. It is said that the farmers in the vicinity of Athens have so destroyed the track in that neighborhood as to make it unfit for use. The cause for their doing so is not understood. Superintendent BARNES has left for Chillicothe with the view to arrange matters so as to resume business at as early a period as possible.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

No. 25.—The United States *vs.* Henry Cambuston.—Argument commenced for appellants and continued for appellees. This case is based on a rejected claim for California lands, and involves large interests.

The Atlantic's News in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The *Atlantic's* news was received here to-day at 12¼ o'clock, by the National Line, and published exclusively in the regular Evening editions of the Associated Press.

Death of Hon. David Stuart.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A meeting of members of the Bench and Bar was held this morning in the Superior Court Room, as an expression of respect to the memory of Hon. DAVID STUART, who died yesterday. Suitable resolutions were adopted. Mr. STUART was formerly United States Senator from Maryland.

Return of a Missing Periodical Dealer.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. MELLEN, a periodical dealer, whose mysterious disappearance created some excitement here two years since, returned here to-day. He assigns insanity as the cause of his leaving.

The Weather.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—8 A.M.

Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 2 below zero; wind northeast.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 6—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 1 above zero.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Wind northeast, with an appearance of snow. Thermometer 22 above zero.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Thermometer 6° below zero. Wind north-west, sky overcast.

CALAIS, Me.. Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

Thermometer at zero; wind North; atmosphere hazy.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

The weather is very cold, with snow and high wind.

EXETER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

It is snowing and blowing hard.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

A thick snow storm, and strong northerly gale are prevailing.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

About four inches of snow has fallen, and still continues; wind north-east.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

We have several inches of snow here, and it continues falling.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

It has just begun snowing here. Wind N. E. Thermometer 15° above zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

It is snowing here moderately, and it has already fallen to the depth of three inches. Wind N. E. Thermometer 15° above zero.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A. M.

It is snowing here, and the snow is already four inches deep. Wind N. E. Thermometer 22 above zero.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy, and growing colder, with indications of snow.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy, indicating snow.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

It is snowing fast here. Six inches of snow have already fallen. Wind N. E. Thermometer 22° above zero.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 P. M.

We have about six inches of snow here and the sleighing good. Appearances indicate more snow.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SERAMPORE ASHORE ON COHASSET SHOALS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The ship *Serampore*, STONE, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of flour and molasses, went ashore during the snow-storm this morning on Black Ledge, Cohasset. The Captain and crew were saved, but they were badly frost-bitten. At the latest account the vessel was fast going to pieces. The steamer *R. B. Forbes*, Capt. MORRIS, will go down in the morning to render assistance.

A lot of wreck stuff was picked up on Nantucket Beach this afternoon. It probably belongs to some vessel that has foundered on Cohasset Rocks during the night.

There is an unknown ship ashore near Black Ledge, Cohasset Shoals. As yet no particulars have been received.

THE STEAMERS MAGNOLIA AND PARKERSBURG.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Magnolia* was taken on the railway to-day. The damage to her is slight, and will soon be repaired.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Parkersburg*, which sailed from here yesterday for New-York, put back to-day on account of a slight accident to her machinery.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The screw steamship *Memphis* from New-York, arrived here at 2 P. M., yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

We have papers from all points South by the arrival of the mail, as late as due, but they contain no news of special interest.

FROM ALBANY.

The House Does Not Organize—Business in the Senate—Cutting off the Dead-Heads—Repeal of the Railroad Assessment Law—Repeal of the Port Warden Law—Repeal of the Police Law—The State Prison Report—The Governor's Message—The Case of Cangemi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

There was prayer in the House to-day, and then the records of yesterday were made historical, and then they tried several times to make a presiding officer. As they were at the beginning so they were at the end—and as yet there is no head of the House. It is possible that a night of reflection may bring on a change of sentiment that will to-morrow develop a presiding officer.

In the Senate there was more of a show of business. Senator SPINOLA was particularly prolific. By the way he showered "notices" on the President's desk I should judge that his particular locality must be badly suffering. The most marked of his indications was one "in relation to the Police Department of the city of Brooklyn." He has not matured his plan, but I believe his prominent proposition will be to set apart Brooklyn as a separate Police District.

Mr. STOW proposes to introduce a bill inflicting all sorts of penalties upon public officers, who shall be guilty of using free tickets on railroads. It is certainly desirable to screen the servants of the people from the seductive influences which lurk behind "a pass." Legislators should enact, and judges interpret, without being swayed or soothed by the pecuniary advantages which accrue to those who travel under the shadow of a "chalked hat." If our servants—our legislators and our judges—can only be impartial and just because the law says they shall be so—if we have exhausted all other remedies—if conscience cannot and public opinion will not keep men in the path of duty, why, perhaps, it is well that we shall make grave enactments. If we have reached this infernal necessity, Judge STOW'S work becomes herculean. It will be the labor for which even a score of Senatorial terms will be all too short—a labor which once commenced must be protracted until every possible plan of human depravity has been anticipated.

Judge SCOTT gives notice of a bill, the necessity of which many are beginning to realize. He will propose to restrict the power of municipalities to borrow money and loan their credit for any other than the legitimate purposes for which they were organized. Judge SCOTT is of the conservative Democratic school. This bill, of which he has given notice, probably embodies a principle of Democratic antecedents, and on that account may possibly encounter the hostility of the party dominant in the Senate, but not, I hope, to such an extent as to jeopardize its success, when it shall be on its final passage.

Senator STOW also gave notice of his intention to ask for the repeal of the law passed last Winter, under the provisions of which, during the past year, the various Railroad Corporations have assumed to be the assessors of their own property. If the bill repealing slides along as rapidly and noiselessly as the original enactment, it will soon be on the statute books.

Senator MATHER introduced his promised bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, passed last Winter. It proposes a clean repeal, which shall leave the Police where it was one year ago, in the hands of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. Mr. MATHER moved the reference of his bill to the Senators from the Metropolitan Police District, (they are all Democrats,) but the Senate, by vote, denied such reference, and the bill will go to the proper Standing Committee.

Senator ELY opens his Senatorial course by notice of a bill relating to the office of Port Wardens in the City of New-York. I believe he contemplates a repeal of the law of last Winter. In all human probability he will have as lively a time as Senator MATHER may reasonably anticipate in progressing his repeal of the Police law.

Senator O. B. WHEELER, the American, introduced a series of resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives how to settle the Kansas difficulties. They, probably, are the expression of the American sentiment on that vexed question. They lay over under the rule, and will probably be substantially discussed whenever the resolves of Senator DIVEN are called up.

The report of the Inspectors of State Prison is presented at an earlier day than usual. It is so voluminous as to prevent any immediate review. The following exhibits the number of convicts received and discharged during the year, and also the number now on hand at the various Prisons:

	Sing-Sing.	Auburn.	Clinton.	Total.
Received during the year	378	238	117	733
Discharged by expiration	231	183	62	476
Discharged by pardon	54	50	35	139
Discharged by commutation of sentence	17	—	—	17
Discharged reversal of judg't	1	—	3	4
Escaped	5	1	—	6
Died during the year	12	6	1	19
Remaining at close of the yr.	973	643	274	1890

The financial exhibit shows badly. The prisons, it will be seen, are becoming a heavy burden upon the State Treasury. The available and unavailable earnings, as stated, were:

At the Sing Sing Prison	$112,878 68
At the Auburn Prison	72,118 46
At the Clinton Prison	45,525 36
Total	$230,523 50

But this statement is made up something after the model of a railroad report prepared for the meridian of Wall-street. It is slightly too rose-colored. The fact is, it would be about as difficult to realize $33,353 18 of these stated earnings as it would to bottle moonshine—so that in fact the earnings were but $197,169 32.

The expenditures, as stated, were:

On account of Sing Sing	$109,586 53
On account of Auburn	74,180 35
On account of Clinton	47,947 29
Total	$231,714 17

This would show a back ground of $34,544 85 loss. The Comptroller, in his report, makes the deficiency about $65,000, as it appears on his books. Without more time to analyze than I have at present, I cannot detect the peculiar hocus-pocus by which the loss, according to the Inspector's, appear to be so much less than the Comptroller makes it. But either footing is sufficiently embarrassing for an empty exchequer.

The Inspectors, I believe, have embodied in their report much information and several valuable suggestions which I propose hereafter to disintegrate and examine.

As I surmised, the Governor's Message leaked out in advance of the transmission to the Legislature—a mighty mean trick—but it breaks no bones. You have published and reviewed, and I suppose your readers have read and considered it. Is it the thing we bargained for—will it satisfy the sovereigns? An affirmative answer would doubtless best harmonize with the feelings and expectations of the Executive. My response is not in the affirmative.

The case of CANGEMI is before the Court of Appeals to-day. I hear that his counsel has made affidavit of the discovery of new and important testimony, the production of which on a new trial would tend to show his innocence. If this be so, it is probable the Court of Appeals will give him another chance for his life.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice of a bill to restrain the power of municipal corporations in taxation, assessments, loaning credit, and borrowing money for other than legitimate expenses.

Mr. STOW gave notice of bills to amend the Railroad Assessment law of last session, which makes railroad companies their own assessors; and to prohibit the use of free tickets on railroads by public officers.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of bills by which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company may acquire a title to real estate, and also to establish the Buffalo Normal School.

Mr. LOVELAND gave notice of a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State.

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of bills to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn; relating to the Commissioner of Juries for Kings County, and to organize the Superior Court of Brooklyn.

Mr. ELY gave notice of a bill to amend the Port Warden law.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law, and moved its reference to a special Committee consisting of Senators from the Metropolitan District.

Mr. PATTERSON opposed the reference.

Mr. WADSWORTH vindicated the right of Senators from within the Municipal District to decide on the merits of the bill.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. MATHER then moved to refer the bill to a Committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. NOXON moved to refer it to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Lost.

The subject was then laid on the table by consent.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER introduced resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives not to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, except after the passage of an enabling act which shall authorize a Constitutional Convention, legally elected, the Constitution formed by which shall be submitted to a popular vote. Tabled.

The Governor's Message was then handed in.

After the reading of the Governor's Message, on a motion to print it, Mr. MATHER took occasion to denounce the assault on President BUCHANAN as totally unmerited and unworthy of the source from which it proceeded.

The State Prison Inspector's report was sent in, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly, on meeting this morning, proceeded to vote for a Speaker, on the motion of Mr. MOORE, of New-York.

The vote resulted as follows:

Van Valkenburgh	60
Alvord	56
Law	9

The three candidates for the office did not vote.

Three other ballots were then taken with the same result, when the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Board of Education for 1858.

The Board of Education for 1858 will organize on Wednesday next, the 13th inst. The Board consists of forty-four members, two from each Ward, one-half of whom are elected annually. Five of the twenty-two members voted for at the last election were members of the Board in 1857, and reëlected. In the following list the second name in each Ward is that of the new member:

Ward.	Names.	Ward.	Names.
1	Samuel Auld, John O'Grady,	12	James McKean, Abra'm. V. Williams,*
2	George Niven, Jared A. Timpson,	15	Jonathan L. Scofield, Adonijah Brummell,
3	Vincent N. Lecompte, Hugh Crozier,	14	Andrew H. Green, Andrew L. Byrne,
4	Eugene Shine, Thomas Fitzgerald,	15	Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Warren,
5	William B. Eager, Jr. James M. Tuthill,*	16	William Jay Haskett, Robert A. Adams,
6	William Sinclair, Richard Barry,	17	Richard C. Fellows, James Cushing, Jr.,
7	William M. Tweed, Daniel Coger,	18	William H. Neilson, William E. Curtis,
8	John R. Lydecker, William Bloomfield,	19	Terence Farley, Hugh McCabe,
9	Provost S. Haines, Charles E. Gildersleve	20	William Monteith, Oliver H. Lee,
10	George H. Clark, Daniel Slote,*	21	John Davenport, Lafayette Ranney,
11	Aaron B. Rollins, George White,*	22	John O'Keefe, James Marriner.

*Reëlected

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—The competition between the rival ferries to Williamsburg grows interesting. On Monday, at 11 o'clock, the order came to reduce the fare on the Peck-slip Ferry to *one cent* for foot passengers. The news of the change, however, did not become generally known until Tuesday, when it began to be sensibly felt in the increase of travel, and by noon a large part of the old travel, which this ferry had lost, and the Tenth-street (GEORGE LAW'S) Ferry had gained, returned into its former channel. At night the money-takers at the old establishment stated that the travel during the day reminded them of old times. The Company have been obliged to reduce the fare, as most of the travel had passed to the new ferry. Tickets are sold as heretofore at $2 per hundred, and are used on the Grand and Houston-street Ferries, where the fare remains unchanged. The Peck-slip people say money cannot be made at these rates, and that the property-holders in Williamsburg consider the opposition unfavorable, as it is regarded as merely a temporary change, and that the accommodations and fare must sooner or later go back to the old standard. They run now two boats during the evening up to 10 o'clock, when one boat is hauled off. From 10 to 12 P. M. this one boat makes a trip once every forty minutes, and once an hour after midnight until 3 A. M.

A general reduction has been made in the wages of the employes on these old Williamsburg ferries. The pilots on the upper ferries, who received $65 per month, have been cut down to $55, and a corresponding reduction made in the wages of the engineers, deck hands, &c. The Peck-slip pilots, engineers and deck hands have been reduced $5 per month all round. Complaints are loud and deep among the employes of the ferry, and many curses fall on the head of the originators of the opposition which has caused the change.

The Peck-slip Ferry lease expires in May, 1859 and the usual sale of a new ten years' lease will take place in June next. The average expenses of the boats is stated to be nearly $60 per day each, including interest and wear and tear.

The fare on the new South Tenth-street Ferry to Williamsburg, has *not* been reduced *to a half cent*, as erroneously stated by several of the morning papers yesterday; the rumor, which it is alleged must have originated with interested parties, caused some trouble at the ferry, persons demanding a return ticket on paying their cent ferriage. There is no intention at present to change from the one cent rate, as everybody considers that low enough.

☞ We are requested to state that it was Officer BOYD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, not Officer DAVIS, of the Seventeenth, who arrested CHARLES FERGUSON, charged with breaking into the stables of ABRAM B. DEMAREST, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of ratans.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican General Committee for 1858, held its first meeting last evening, at No. 663 Broadway. There was a full attendance. JOHN A. KENNEDY presided. Two sets of delegates appeared from the First and Eighteenth Wards, and this circumstance gave rise to some discussion, but it was finally agreed that those whose names were upon both tickets should be admitted as delegates, while the claims of the others should be referred to a special Committee. The election of permanent officers was postponed until the next meeting. Nothing further was done.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED RIVER THIEVES.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning officers Reeves and Duffy, of the Eleventh Ward, saw three suspicious looking fellows going up Avenue C with a wagon. The officers followed the party to the foot of Seventeenth-street, where they commenced loading their wagon with firkins of butter, and chests of tea and other groceries. Assistance being procured by the officers, a sudden attack was made on the party, and six persons arrested, including a watcher on the dock and two persons in small boats. One of the prisoners made a desperate attempt to get away, but a shot from officer Duffy's revolver brought him to a stand still. On the dock were found six firkins of butter; four marked "C. Jennings," and two "G. Hitchcock, West Farms;" six boxes of soap, four tubs of lard; the latter marked "G. Hitchcock, West Farms;" one box of tobacco and two chests of tea. The prisoners gave their names as John Barker, Thomas Wright, Wm. Brown, Alexander Hamilton, John Smith and Wm. Petit. At 2 P. M. the prisoners were taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court. Nicholas Phillips, Captain of the sloop *Westchester*, lying at the foot of Grand-street, E. R., proved that the property was taken from his vessel. All the prisoners, excepting Hamilton, were fully committed, in default of $1,000 bail each. Hamilton, it appeared, lives at Greenpoint, L. I., and happened to land at the pier in a small boat when the officers arrived, and was thus arrested.

The Case of Parricide in Dracut—Terrible Depravity.

The murder of JOSHUA HEATH by his children in Dracut, Mass., was reported by Telegraph in the TIMES of Wednesday. Particulars are given by the Lowell and Boston papers, from which we gather the facts of the case:

The son has been in the House of Correction for stealing, and the girl has an illegitimate child. The woman was the first to confess the murder to Mr. BENJAMIN KITTREDGE, who called at the house on Monday to get some work done. When asked where her father was, she replied that she did not wish to tell, but would if it was n't for one thing. Upon further questioning she said that her brother had shot him and that his dead body was buried in the blacksmith shop. [The deceased was a blacksmith.] She desired Mr. KITTREDGE, who could not credit so terrible a revelation of crime, not to let any one know the circumstances.

Upon receiving this information, Mr. KITTREDGE proceeded to the blacksmith-shop, looked in at the window and on the floor, which is of earth, and saw a spot of newly-dug earth, covered over with cinders, about the length and size of a man. He then proceeded to the residence of AMOS HAMBLET, GEORGE GUTTESON and JESSE HEATH, the murdered man's brother, and with them returned to the shop. FRANK, the son and murderer, went inside of the place with them, and he was asked if he worked there. He replied that he did at times, at the same time placing a piece of board into a vice, which he commenced to shave, remarking that he was making a box to put shiners in. Mr. JESSE HEATH walked to where the earth was raised and asked him what he had got buried there? He replied that it was a dead horse which he had buried for meat for his dog. When asked if he was not afraid it would smell bad, he answered no, and seeing a disposition evinced to disturb it, he told them not to, and refused to sell any of it when asked to do so, saying that he would not take forty cents a pound for it, nor any other price.

It appears that after the talk about buying some of the meat, Mr. JESSE HEATH left the shop and went to the house to see the murdered man's daughter. On returning to the shop he told the son that his father's body was buried there, for he had been informed by his sister that she had given her father Apple of Peru tea, and FRANK (the son) had shot him with slugs. The body was then exhumed in presence of the Coroner and about twenty others. He had been stripped of all his clothing before being buried, and the son *was wearing them!* The slug was shown to have passed through the head; and on examining the room where the deed was committed, it was found upon the floor covered with blood and hair. From the admissions made by the murderers, they first gave their father the poisonous tea, and while he sat in a chair laboring under the stupefaction caused by it, the son loaded a gun with slugs, placed it within a few inches of his father's head, and deliberately discharged it.

FRANK HEATH is 21 years old, and says he was born in Salem, N. H. He is 5 feet 3¾ inches in height, and rather slender. He has a full, dark beard, and though wearing a foolish look, is not very singular in appearance, till his hat, which he wears most of the time, is removed. Then his aspect is decidedly ludicrous, from a total deficiency of hair, which he says was lost by the salt rheum, and from the inferior shape of his head, which is, phrenologically, of a very unintellectual form. He had on the vest which he took from the body of his father, and also one of his father's coats. He showed no disposition to evade questions, but gave quick answers in an unconcerned manner.

He says that he has always been abused by his father, who was a good man when sober, but who had been, since his earliest recollection, badly addicted to drunkenness. He cannot read or write, and says his ignorance is owing to his father's cruelty, who would never give him any schooling, but kept him at home to abuse him. His mother died when he was an infant, and he says an elder brother, whom he can just recollect, left home because of his father's cruelty. He has worked on stone work, and at farming occasionally, but says his father took all his earnings for liquor.

MIRIAM YORK HEATH, the daughter of the murdered man, is almost idiotic in appearance, and has a defect of speech which renders her conversation almost unintelligible, at times. She is 23 years old, has a slight form, and her hair grows nearly to her eyes. She is the mother of an illegitimate child, three months old, whose father, she says, is WM. THOMAS, a mulatto barber, formerly of Lowell. She says she went to school "a little, once," and thinks she can remember some of her letters. She also states that her father was a little in drink, and her brother very drunk; that her father *did not* throw a knife at her brother; that her brother brought the poisonous stramonium seeds, made the tea, and administered it himself; that she told her father what he was drinking, though he was too much intoxicated to notice it, and that her brother threw a knife at her and threatened to kill her for doing it. She says that she told the story of a contrary import before, out of fear of her brother, who, she states, loaded the gun expressly for the purpose of killing his father, and that the murder had been long planned by him. He had some time before asked his father what would poison a man quickest, and, being told apple of Peru seeds, had told her that he was going to procure some, sow them by the house, and, when he had raised enough, he would entice in rich travelers and poison them, so as to get their property.

Neither of them seems to have an adequate idea of what they have done, or the consequences of their crime.

NEW-JERSEY.

Donnelly to be Executed on Friday.

From the Newark Mercury, Jan. 6.

The warrant of Governor NEWELL, granting a stay of execution in the case of DONNELLY from the 8th to the 13th inst., has, we understand, never been signed, although it was the Governor's intention at one time to do so. Upon a more careful examination of the Constitution it is doubtful what the clause under which this power is derived means. After advice, the Governor has come to the conclusion not to sign the warrant of reprieve, and consequently DONNELLY will be executed on Friday.

The escape of DONNELLY was undoubtedly effected through the complicity of some of the inmates at the jail, but it is now very evident that his last chance for life is gone. There is something which excites our commiseration in the circumstances of his escape and arrest. Through the long night he was once again a free man—skulking along his way, it is true, but still hopeful and buoyant. There might be, in some other land, if he could but escape there, a career better than the past had furnished. But the rearrest, how bitter must that have been! With what a fading out of all the material world must he have entered again his cell! There is now shadowed forth to him but one object, and that the scaffold.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, held on Monday evening, was largely attended, and 41 new members were elected. The President of the Association announced that arrangements were being made for the delivery of a course of sermons by distinguished clergymen, (which would be commenced one week from next Sabbath,) and also for a series of lectures, the first of which would be delivered in a few weeks.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER POSTPONED.—The Committee of citizens to whom the Common Council referred the subject of proposed amendments to the charter of Jersey City, have reported that they will be unable to complete the revision in time for presentation to the next session of the Legislature, and therefore ask for further time, which has been granted them. Thus the amendment will go over for another year.

TAXES OF JERSEY CITY.—The Collector of Taxes of Jersey City has finished his labors and made his report. The following is the amount assessed:

First Ward	$24,124 62
Second Ward	25,074 95
Third Ward	24,008 67
Fourth Ward	33,532 35
Total	$106,740 69
Reduced by Commissioner of Appeals	$3,800 00
Balance	$102,940 60
Received by Collector	$60,573 46
Leaving unpaid, to be collected by Collector of Arrears	$42,367 14

ARRESTED.—DANIEL BOYLE, MICHAEL SIMMONS and PATRICK McDONALD, were on Tuesday arrested by Officer McANNALLY, of Jersey City, charged with being the parties who committed the brutal assault upon Mr. ROBINS, in Erie-street, heretofore noticed. They were taken before Recorder BEDFORD, who held them to bail in the sum of $200 each.

SEWER CAVING IN.—Four of the men engaged in constructing the sewer in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, were partially buried on Tuesday forenoon by the caving in of an embankment. Three of them were readily got out, but the fourth, who was buried to his arm-pits, was extricated with difficulty. He was not, however, seriously injured.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This flourishing Theatre continues to be crowded to overflowing nightly. The two new pieces, "Pioneer Patriot" and "Boreas" are nightly received with the most enthusiastic plaudits of approbation, and the prospects are that each will hold possession of the stage for many nights to come. Both will be repeated this evening, with the drama of "Will Watch" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A sailor named JOHN TAYLOR was arrested at 12¼ o'clock this morning by officer WATSON of the Second Precinct, for attempting to pass a two-dollar counterfeit bill on the Massachusetts Bank of Boston, at a porter-house in Fulton-street. The bill is very badly executed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BALLS AND PARTIES, *VS.* SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies' and Misses' white satin, kid, and linen Gaiters, Slippers, &c., suitable for this season of balls and parties. Ladies', misses' and children's India Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all styles, suitable for this season of snow and rain, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S. No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED

MARTIN—ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Mr. Wiley, HENRY P. MARTIN, of New-York, to Miss M. ANTOINETTE ABBOTT, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

EASON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, ANTHONY STUART, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Eason, aged 3 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 238 West 34th-st., on Thursday forenoon, at 9 o'clock.

O'GIFFING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, MARY KATE, daughter of Wm. C. Giffing, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-day, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 205 West 24th-st.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, after a short illness, LUCY ANNE, youngest daughter of Richard P. and Emily Gibson, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 397 6th av.

BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, WM. L. BURROUGHS, aged 48 years and 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., to-morrow (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore, Providence and New-Bedford papers please copy.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the brain, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John G. and Christina Whitney, aged 14 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 62 Sands-st., corner of Pearl, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HESS.—At West Urbana, Ill., on Thursday, Dec. 31, JOHN ELLWOOD, youngest son of Isaiah H. and Sarah A. Hess, aged 1 year and 8 months.

WINTON.—At St. John's, N. F., on Friday, Dec. 11, ELIZA LUTTRELL, relict of the late Henry D. Winton, Esq., Editor of the Newfoundland *Public Ledger*, aged 66 years.

GRAVES.—At Havana, (Cuba,) on Sunday, Dec. 27, Miss ANITA F. GRAVES, daughter of the late David A. Graves, of Ponce, Porto Rico.

Her friends, and those of her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Cashman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 1 West 34th-st., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS,

Made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most NUTRITIOUS and HEALTHFUL.

It is estimated that ONE POUND CONTAINS AS MUCH NUTRIMENT AS TWO POUNDS OF BREAD, as it is usually baked.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS

are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry.

They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever produced for FAMILY USE.

FOR LUNCH,

and with Oysters, they are unequaled.

We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.

Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their

FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.

Delicate Ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.

For Professional Gentleman, Bankers, Merchants, and Clerks, they may be used for LUNCH with great advantage, in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.

Teachers and Scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for Travelers in the cars; or, on shipboard, they are one of the best things that can be eaten.

The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception.

EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF "WING."

There are no other Crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are sold by most of the best Grocers in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and also in many of the larger cities and towns throughout the different States.

They may be had at wholesale only of

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURS! FURS!!
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.

If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

call and make your purchases at

NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE.

where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.

Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.

MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.

Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Assignees at

COLUMBIAN HALL, NO. 281 GRAND-ST.,

Have determined to continue the

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

through the entire month of January, when they will positively close the concern, during which time they will sell the balance of Winter Stock at any price to suit the public, in order to clear it all out. It comprises, in part,

RICH DARK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS AND ALPACAS,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL
AND COTTON-AND-WOOL PLAIDS.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BEAVER CLOTHS
AND CASSIMERES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

Merchants wishing to purchase the balance of the stock, which consists, in part, of a fine line of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

can secure, in connection with it, this very favorite business stand, and will apply to WELLINGTON CLAPP, No 91 Chambers-st., or to C. G. HOOK, Assignees.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.

Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST,
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES,
and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY,
expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John-st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS OFFERED CHEAP.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of Dry-Goods of
FENTON, LEE & CO.,
At Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.,
Comprising a DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Is offered to close out in one lot
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
J. H. MAHONY,
Assignee.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. [illegible] Ann-st., New-York.

The Best, Cheapest, and most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Price FIVE CENTS a Number; $2 50 per year.

Volume I., for the Year 1857, of "HARPER'S WEEKLY," handsomely bound in Cloth extra, Price $3 50, is now ready.

From the New-London Advertiser.

We would not so often call attention to *Harper's Weekly* if we were not well satisfied that it is *the best family paper published in the United States*, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is altogether bad in its effects.

From the New-York Evangelist.

As *Harper's Magazine* has done much to drive out the yellow-covered literature, so we should be glad to see this new Weekly take the place of those papers which depend for excitement on poor, trashy novels.

From the Boston Journal.

Harper's Weekly abounds in original matter, spicy, piquant, instructive, and entertaining. It has, and deservedly, a very large and increasing circulation. It is a tip-top family paper.

From the Pontiac (Mich.) Jacksonian.

It (*Harper's Weekly*) is the proper size for binding, and an excellent opportunity is afforded for any one who wishes to preserve the *history of the country, as it is made*, to do so by filing *Harper's Weekly*.

From the McConnellsville (O.) Inquirer.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly-written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of *Foreign and Domestic Intelligence* is altogether superior to that contained in any other Journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.

From the New-York Christian Advocate and Journal.

Its illustrations are far ahead of any journal of the kind in the country. Its pen portraits of distinguished living men are of themselves worth the price of the volume.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Fresh, sparkling, and vivacious. Its circulation is probably the greatest success ever achieved by any publication at such an early period of its existence.

From the New-London Advertiser.

The best family paper we ever saw. Its pages embrace a great variety of reading matter, and its articles on the leading topics of the day are written with an ability which would do credit to the "Thunderer" of the British press—the London *Times*. In point of illustrations, it is ahead of any of our pictorial sheets.

From the Boston Transcript.

Harper's Weekly gains readers and popularity with every issue, because it aims at and hits that *average requirement* for family reading which this enterprising house so well comprehend. Its articles are brief, timely, and devoid of partizanship; it is as versatile in subjects as it is even in tone, besides being marvelously cheap.

Back Numberu of HARPER'S WEEKLY, as well as *Covers* for Binding the Volume just completed, can be furnished by the Publishers.

Second Edition ready To-Day.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR,

Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, United States Senator, Vice-President of the United States, &c.

BY JAMES PARTON,

Author of the "Life of Horace Greeley," "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," &c. Crown 8vo. 696 pp. Cloth. With Portraits on Steel, And Illustrations on Wood. Price, in Plain Cloth, $1 75; half calf, marble edges, $2 75; full calf, $3 50.

Perhaps no man ever lived in America whose life afforded material for a more intensely interesting biography than that of AARON BURR. "What a creature he was," says the Boston *Post*; "what a career he accomplished! One of the best officers of the Revolution; the most shrewd, keen, indefatigable and successful, if not the greatest lawyer that ever practised in New-York; the very personification of courtliness and fascination of manner, handsome, elegant, amiable and accomplished; with a singular power over all who came within his influence; with a will and body of iron, daring, resolute, calculating, and always equal to any circumstance of his time, he entered politics without a breath upon his fair fame. In politics, as in all previous conditions, he rose rapidly to eminence, and had almost attained the very apex of the pyramid when he fell—and for years his name became a by-word for all that was foul and wicked. Still he went on in life, and though sometimes, for years, so poor as to suffer the very worst miseries of poverty—the want of a meal, the want of a single sous—though visited with all the misfortunes of outlawry in Europe, the annoyances and oppressions of French and English officials—though, after his return to New-York, he was avoided and despised by the unthinking crowd, many of whom had feasted at his table—though he lived afterward to extreme old age, the rejected of society and bereft of the idols of his heart—no man and no woman ever heard him murmur or complain, ever saw him otherwise than hopeful and cheerful, generous in giving, pleasant and instructive in conversation, active, busy, self-reliant to the last. He was iron—'game to the backbone.'" Such, says the Boston *Post*, was Aaron Burr. When the first edition of Parton's Life of Burr was issued, three weeks since, the *Home Journal* pronounced it a work of "intense interest," and predicted that it would be "everywhere read, pondered, praised, censured, criticised and admired." This prediction is being rapidly fulfilled. The first edition was exhausted immediately, and the second (ready to-day) is already partly ordered in advance, while the leading papers are devoting columns to reviews of the book. The New-York *Observer* pronounces it "one of the most fascinating biographies of a bad man ever written," adding that "its pages are all brilliant, captivating, exciting, and often intensely interesting." The New-York *Tribune* closes a review of over four columns with very high compliments to Mr. Parton, such as—"He has performed his task with the zeal of an antiquary and the taste of an artist. The irksome details of political life have been carefully sifted, and a certain fine vitalizing genius has given animation and harmony to the mass." "His honesty of purpose is no less conspicuous than his originality of expression and illustration." "He certainly possesses a rare talent for biographical delineation," &c. The New-York *Evangelist*, at the close of a review of over a column, styles it "a story more exciting than romance, and which, even without any elaborate moral, will carry its own terrible lesson." The New-York *Courier* says: "The history of his life and times is complete; the subject is exhausted." The Boston *Journal* says: "As an interesting biography, no work lately published begins to equal it." The New-York *Commissionaire* says: "It is certainly the most deeply interesting, fascinating book that has been laid upon our table in many a long day;" also, "It is impossible to open the book without being captivated. Its historical pages have the attractiveness of the most exciting fiction." The Boston *Congregationalist* says: "We have rarely perused a biography of such absorbing interest." The Hartford *Press* regards it as "among the ablest biographies of our time." The Boston *Transcript* says it is "of peculiar and absorbing interest." The Washington *Era* says: "No work which we have lately seen is more interesting or more readable." The Boston *Post* says: "A more interesting, nay, fascinating volume than the one in hand we have rarely met with;" also: "The story of Burr, in itself, could not but arouse the most prosy pen to power and enthusiasm; but we can truly say that not until we had read this volume had we the slightest idea of Mr. Parton's ability, either as a compiler or a historian;" also: "It is impossible not to read after one has begun;" also: "We can assure our readers that they will find it of almost unequaled interest." The Philadelphia *City Item* says it has "an intense and varied interest, not surpassed by the most thrilling work of fancy." The Philadelphia *Press* styles it "almost a model biography," and numerous other papers testify in like manner to the absorbing interest of "Parton's Life and Times of Aaron Burr."

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

KILLERS.

Every one should buy the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, issued this day. This paper is preëminently the advocate of good order, and a terror to evil doers. The present number contains a portrait of Johnny Miller, the notorious burglar, accompanied by a sketch of his life; also,

Extraordinary Proceedings in Philadelphia,
The Arrest of Our Agent for
a Libel on the Killers.
Extraordinary Disclosures in Regard
To the Rochester Murderers.
Horrible Murder and Suicide in London.
Escape and Recapture of Donnelly.
Life of "Curly Oxford," the English Thief.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
Adventures of Vidocq.
Life and Society in Utah.
Horrible Murder in New-Orleans.
Correspondence from Philadelphia, Washington,
Utah, St. Louis and other places.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The social tea gathering of the friends of the above Association will take place at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Thursday) evening, Jan. 7, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.

Invitations have been extended to the following eminent speakers:

Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church.

G. T. Bedell, D. D.,	Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.,
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,	J. McClintock, D. D.,
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler,	A. D. Gillett, D. D.,
Rev. Dudley A. Tyng,	Edward Lathrop, D. D.,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	E. L. Magoon, D. D.,
Asa D. Smith, D. D.,	John Thompson, D. D.,
Rev. R. M. Hatfield,	R. S. Storrs, D. D.,
Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.,	Rufus W. Clark, D. D.,
Hon Daniel F. Tieman,	Rev. A. K. Nott,
Luther Bradish, Esq.,	Rev. Wm H. Milburn,
Daniel Lord, Esq.,	Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.,
Rev. A. L. Stone,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,

Most of the above gentlemen have signified their intention to be present.

The Presidents of the Associations of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and other neighboring cities, have also been invited to be present.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

P. HARWOOD VERNON, No. 110 Broadway.
R. C. McCORMICK, No. 348 Broadway.
N. A. CALKINS, No. 348 Broadway.
WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.
A. J. DEWEY, No. 76 Fulton-st.

Tickets can be obtained at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Waverly-place; ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; B. S. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway; RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery; and of the Committee of Arrangements.

Tickets, Twenty-five Cents.

P. S. Ladies will not be expected to remove their hats.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the pupils of Grammar School No. 45, that the several departments of said school will reopen this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the following-named places:

The male department, in their old premises, at school-house in 24th st.

The female department in the basement of the new church in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The primary department at the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

The female and primary departments will occupy the above specified premises until their old school rooms are repaired, of which due notice will be given. By order of Board of Trustees.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND Writers and Law Reporters, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., (official reporters in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1854,) are prepared to execute all kinds of verbatim reporting in a manner not to be surpassed.

WM. HENRY BURR.
WM. BLAIR LORD.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $[illegible] and $[illegible], for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING.
Extra night—THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.
FIFTY CENTS OPERA NIGHT.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
MARTHA.
MADAME LAGRANGE. CARL FORMES.
Mme. BERKEL. PIKANESER. OEHRLEIN.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that, by special arrangement, the above great artists, desirous of lending their aid towards popularizing the German Opera, and for the special gratification of the German citizens,

AN EXTRA AND ONLY NIGHT
will be given on THIS EVENING, of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
when the price of admission to all parts of the Academy, without reserve (including parquet, balcony, boxes and family circle,) has been fixed at the uniform charge of
FIFTY CENTS.
AMPHITHEATRE, 25 CENTS,
which naturally will be the only occasion on which these great artists can be heard at cheap Opera prices.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
To avoid a crowd at the door on the evening the public are earnestly requested to buy their tickets during the day, if possible, which will be found at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S, from 9 A. M.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) regular night, at Opera prices.
First night of Rossini's famous Opera of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI
With new and costly dresses and properties, and a perfect cast.
MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI, SIG. GASSIER,
LABOCETTA, ROCCO.

The Director begs to inform the numerous lovers of the genuine Italian Opera that in the selection of this most celebrated composition of Rossini, which has not been performed since
MADAME MALIBRAN WAS IN AMERICA,
He has been actuated by a desire to present to the patrons of the Italian Opera a work the European reputation of which equals that of the ever fresh "Barber of Sevilla." The "Italiana in Algeri" was written when Rossini's genius was most exuberant and his creative powers unusually alive to the joyous suggestions of youth. By many it is preferred to the "Barber," and numerous pieces such as "The Cavatina," the glorious duet between the Buffo and Isabella, the famous "Papataci Terzett," and the extremely droll sneezing sestett are gems, which have imparted brilliancy to thousands of programmes. The plot, a caricature of Turkish life and manners, is irresistibly comic. The reason why it is not more frequently performed is, that the *rôle* of Isabella (the Italiana) requires unusual power of individualization. Pisaroni and Malibran were the Isabellas of Rossini's time, and since then there were but two contralti who could claim the character as their own. These are Alboni and D'Angri. The latter, now a member of the Academy company, will leave in a short time to join Mr. Thalberg in New-Orleans, and claims this part as particularly her own, and from her daily increasing popularity, and the extraordinary success achieved by her in "The Italiana" in Paris and London, the Director expects that this important production will be favorably received by an intelligent public.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, first night of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Isabella, (an Italian lady in search of) ....Mme. D'Angri
Lindoro, (her lover, captive of Mustapha)..Sig. Labocetta
Mustapha, (Bey of Algiers)..............Sig. Gassier
Qaide, (his Sultana)....................M'lle. Cairoli
Taddeo, (a Schoolmaster)................Sig. Rocco
The scene is laid in Algiers, in the harem of Mustapha.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing at the end of the opera the celebrated
RONDO FROM CENERTOLA.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock, to commence at 8.

To-day will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Friday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, SATURDAY.
Only grand Sacred Oratorio Night.
HANDEL'S MESSIAH.
D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
CARL FORMES, PERRING,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
GENERAL NOTICE.
The Winter Season will close on Wednesday, Jan. 20, when the company will leave for other cities.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THE MESSIAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.
The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.
First and only appearance in Brooklyn of
CARL FORMES,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. PERRING.

The public are respectfully informed that the only performance of
HANDEL'S MESSIAH,
will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of
CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.

Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the utter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz:

$1 50 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.

The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at FROX'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No 20 Wall-st., New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain..........Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker...............Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk........................Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....................Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman..........Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50..........Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker..........Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son..........Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60)..........Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer..........Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain..........Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy..........Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather..........Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor Debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom: the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place SATURDAY, Jan. 9, on which occasion the unequaled Company at this Theatre will appear for the FIRST TIME in the Comedy of
ANNE BLAKE.
Also,
AN AFTERPIECE.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.
Seven Nights More only of the Engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine as the Clown. Jerome in two characters. M. Zanfretta.
Beautiful ballet d'action, THE CONTRABANDIST.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Positively last Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels.
Saturday evening—Benefit of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1858.
TOM TAYLOR'S successful, new and original comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe.Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botcherby.Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop......Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook..........Miss Laura Keene
Bessy......Miss Manners | Lady Montressor.Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Columbine.......Miss Lang | Clown..........Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.
As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL..........Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director..........J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 7,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with WILL WATCH.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents.
THURSDAY, Jan. 7.
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
Previous to the great Drama,
DARING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
Mr. Charles Sherwood will appear in a comic scene, entitled PETE JENKINS' VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that
MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,
beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.
Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; *Albion* office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON,	JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY,	ED. F. SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON,	JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D.,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS,	ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER,	M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER,	C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON,	GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL,	C. H. WEBB,

J. S. MILFORD.
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS.
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858.
On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15,)
THE TARANTELLE, (Neapolitan Dance,) by Mme. DE BIENVILLE.
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg.
And Hummel's Grand Sonata in C-B.
Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentleman and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS!!
LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS!!
And all the other fashionable Dances, EVERY NIGHT, at Madame SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—THURSDAY—Benefit of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS. Four pieces of first-class merit, supported by the best comedians in the world. THE COMICAL COUNTESS having made a great hit, will be repeated, with Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Mark Smith and Mrs. Davenport. The farce of BLUE DEVILS, with Mr. Burton. HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR, with Mr. Mathews in four characters and three comic songs; and John Brougham's great burlesque of COLUMBUS—a blazing success—with the author as Columbus.
To-morrow—Mr. C. Mathews' last night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; OR, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY-SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame M. JOHNSON GRAVER, Pianist; Signor LABOCETTA, and Signor GASSIER. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FORGET NOT ALFRED PECK'S CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM TO-NIGHT.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE
Of FURS this day.
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
See advertisement under auction sales.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen line) 1st mort. Bonds.
$9,000 Rock Island and Peoria Railroad 10 per ct. Bonds.
$2,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds.
$2,000 Town of Jefferon (Wis.) 10 per cent. Bonds.
$18,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,500 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1864.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$79,000 Mineral Point Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds. (hyp.)
50 shares Delaware, Lack and Western R. R.....$50 each
10 shares Third avenue Railroad Co..........$100 each
10 shares American Express Co..........$100 each
10 shares Artisans' Bank..........$100 each
25 shares People's Bank..........$25 each
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co..........$50 each
20 shares National Fire Ins. Co..........$37 50 each
1 share Excelsior Fire Ins. Co..........$50
75 shares Arctic Fire Ins Co..........$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Ins Co..........$100 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins Co..........$40 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW, (Friday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.
DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Jan. 8, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book-cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, No. 72 William-st.
ELEGANT FUR ROBES, &C.—E. M. LEVY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at No. 33 Maiden-lane, near Nassau st., commencing each day at 11 o'clock, one of the choicest and best manufactured stock of rich furs, robes, &c., ever offered to the public, being the stock of a large, respectable Maiden-lane house. The stock consists of rich Hudson's Bay sables, mink, fitch, stone marten, ermine, &c., made into mantillas, capes, half capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Also, gentlemen's fur caps, of every description, fur gloves, collars, foot-muffs, sleigh and lap robes, &c.—in fact, every article that can be found in a first-class Maiden-lane wareroom. Goods sold delivered during sale, or deposits required. Terms cash, City funds.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality Furs and Skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees. E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink, and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps, the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and children's furs, of elegant description and great variety, by IRVING & WATKINS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. The goods are all warranted, being such as are not usually found in auction rooms, but are obliged to be sold on account of losses. Ladies wishing to purchase good and reliable furs would do well to call and examine this superb collection, which will be opened for inspection on THURSDAY at 9 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer, Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.
AUCTION SALE.—S. BOGART WILL SELL, BY order of the assignee, on the premises No. 18 4th-av., (near 7th-st.,) on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., 52 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs Grow & Christopher.
JAMES E KELLY,
Assignee of GROW & CHRISTOPHER.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, bankable money.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 8, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughy and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Two mahogany wardrobes and 2 plated do.; mahogany and walnut dress bureaus, two mirrors, sofas, lounges, double mahogany office table, with closets, and two arm chairs to match; extension table, chairs, carpets, matting, stoves, fancy goods, workboxes, desks, furs, &c. Also, a lot of Jewelry and one large Platform scales.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.
N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock See Catalogue.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, Astor-place, east of Broadway.
Jan. 5, by J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D.
Jan. 12, by DUDLEY S. TYNG, D. D.
Jan. 19, by J. P. DURBIN, D. D.
Jan. 26, (The name will be seasonably announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY.
To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, $2 75, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 8th-av.; of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.
N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture; on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. MCCLINTOCK—*Conservatism*.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—GEN. J. B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates from every State in the Union, held at Washington on the 8th of January, for some years past, requests me to call a meeting of the Veterans of the War of 1812-'13-'14, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., the day the great victory was obtained by General ANDREW JACKSON, at New-Orleans. Let us all unite as a band of brothers, and use our influence with our representatives in Congress, and solicit their aid in the passage of the Pension Bill, pending now before them the present Session, for the immediate relief of many of the old soldiers who are in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life and a home. Do not let their gray hairs go down with sorrow to the grave; let it not be said that their last words were "our great Republic is ungrateful." Let every Veteran from all the adjoining counties, aid us in this praiseworthy object.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., will deliver the first Lecture of the Series at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*Common Sense*.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. May be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to five hundred.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—MRS. ADA L. COAN, who has just returned from a long tour through the West, will hold one Public Spiritual Circle in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Spirits manifest by loud "raps," and will answer severe test questions, proposed by skeptics selected from the audience. That these manifestations are superhuman, no person who witnesses them can deny. Admission 15 cents.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for the officers of the Association will take place at Dingledine's, 3d av., corner 59th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7. Persons who have been one week admitted members can enroll themselves from 7 until 7½ o'clock, when the poll will be opened, and continue open until 9 o'clock.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
N. H. BABCOCK, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Lieut. BERRYMAN, U. S. N., *On Deep Sea Soundings for the Atlantic Cable*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE
Of FURS this day.
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
See advertisement under auction sales.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock, Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.
CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing under the firm of GREEN & SEWELL has terminated by its own limitation.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., as Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, at No. 29 Wall-st., and will continue the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Green & Sewell.
ROBERT SEWELL,
WM. H. FERRIS,
G. S. WINSTON,
D. A. BOOTH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK,
JAY COOKE,
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation, on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.
E. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.
WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON,
No. 97 Pearl-st.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—I, JOHN WIGERS, HEREBY NOTIFY the people of New-York that there is no partnership between me and any other parties in said City.
JOHN WIGERS, No. 98 Wooster-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITABLE for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET—TO A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH some capital, about 40 acres of good land for a market garden, situated within ten minutes' drive of the Hoboken Ferries. Inquire at the Land Office at the Ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar, fronting on Nos. 26 Beekman and 18 Spruce sts.; 186 feet deep; possession, if required, on the 1st of February. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., 1½ miles from the Depôt, a farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling-house is two-story and attic, frame house, about 44x36, with a large extension well-built, nearly new, and in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are all new, well-built and conveniently-arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yards a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1856.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.
The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.
(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.
Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c.
Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, at the Piano and Melodeon Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—By order of the assignee, an elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, of the most modern style, round corners, &c., but a few weeks in use. Price, $210. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 14, second floor.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $480; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. H. FELTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family; she is a neat, quick sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, or make herself otherwise useful. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Has good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and economical woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; most excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and willing to do all she can to please. Ladies in want of a servant of ability, please apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls; one as seamstress, and assist in light chamberwork; the other as general housemaid; the former is an experienced seamstress, the latter a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook, and give good City reference. Call at No. 203 Broome-st., in the candy-store nearest Norfolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family. She perfectly understands her business. The best of references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable young man, having a perfect knowledge of his business, with the most respectable City reference, and would have no objection to go to the country. Call for two days for C. B., at drug store Broadway corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business well, and will be highly recommended from his last. Apply to C. M., Mr. WALKER, No. 758 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHES to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONEST man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen: wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MRS. MANNING'S Protestant Agency, No. 203 7th-av., for 2 German cooks, washers and ironers, 4 north of Ireland Protestant professed cooks; 2 English and Scotch chambermaids and waitresses; 1 English nurse and seamstress; a young American girl for housework; also, by a neat colored girl. Mrs M. trusts that her attention and untiring efforts in securing capable and reliable help will secure to her a further continuance of the distinguished patronage with which she has been favored for the last eight years. No exertion on her part shall be wanting to suit those who may favor her with a call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, faithful and obliging Protestant girl to do general housework; takes pleasure in doing her work as it should be; studies to please; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook; not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or Brooklyn—one as laundress and cook, understands meats and poultry, baking, does up linens in style; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress, takes charge of the silver and dining ware; wages, $6 to $7. City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st, between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 263 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

THE BEST OF FEMALE SERVANTS, with good City reference, may be obtained at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Matron.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES IN THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society is engaged in helping respectable trades-girls to find employment and homes. Office in Cooper Institute, 3d-av., near 8th-st.—open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK AT NO. 20 WAVERLEY-place. She must understand her business, and bring City references. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK—ONE WHO WRITES a good hand and has been accostomed to the examination of titles. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,136, at the Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses, parents with circulars of the best schools, gratuitously, and teachers with desirable positions. Wanted—a lady competent to teach the harp, piano, French and German, to go South; salary, $800, and board. Also, wanted to purchase, an interest in a flourishing boarding and day school for boys. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY qualified to impart instruction in the higher branches of French and English to a young lady, may hear of employment for a portion of her time by addressing M. H., Box No. 997 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 Cortland-st., New-York. Board $1 50 per day.
D. D. WINCHESTER.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS for one or two families (with private table, if preferred) can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st.; also, two or three single gentlemen will find furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or party of gentlemen, may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first-class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tilary-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and well furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH wife and daughter, wishes to get board in the upper part of this City, with the use of parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, in some private family desirous of reducing their expenses, and where there are no other boarders. Address C. L. R., at the office of this paper, with name, address, description of rooms, and terms.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN and clerks, desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boerman place, West 33d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. — E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B WARING, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$7,000—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on productive real estate in Greenwich, near Duane-st., worth double the amount. Apply to CHARLES JUDSON, No. 133 Nassau-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or special, with this amount, in an old-established cash business. Address Y. Z., at this office.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, and Iowa County 8 per cent. Bonds.—The interest coupons on the above will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

THE NOTES OF THE LITCHFIELD Bank, Conn., are redeemed at ½ per cent. discount, by Messrs. GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—FROM $600 TO $800 ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on property in Westchester County, for a term of years. Address G. B., at this office.

WANTED—SCRIP STOCK OF THE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company. Address M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Ct.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS— No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH. Sec.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oil-cloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in competent running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W, *Times* Office.

TO PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, &c.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-rate establishment, in a thriving town near New-York, for the carrying on of the painting and paper-hanging business, and the sale of paints, oil, fluid, paper hangings, window shades, &c., &c., for sale on terms easy and advantageous. Location the best in the place. Address PAINTER, Box No. 1,032, Yonkers Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER WOULD like to obtain desk room in some respectable office, where services would be received as compensation for rent, or he would pay a reasonable amount for such privilege. Please address P. N., *Times* office.

$15,000.—WANTED—FIFTEEN THOUSAND dollars' worth of staple goods, for which desirable real estate will be given. All communications strictly confidential. Address G. W., Box No. 4,054 City Post-Office.

A NOTION HOUSE, SOME YEARS ESTABlished, wish to dispose of their stock, which is small but well-selected. Parties wishing to go into business will be treated liberally, and in purchasing the stock can retain the good-will of the retiring firm. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, OF the best description; second-hand, if but little used, will answer. Address Box No. 706, Post-Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 28 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, (within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry,) a first-class three-story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, just finished. No. 1 West 25th st., corner Broadway, on Madison-square, opposite Worth's Monument, five stories high, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 195 5th av., corner 25th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, high stoop, on 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures; rent $850. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 167 West 19th-st., with modern improvements; rent $500; also, the desirable house, large size, with all the modern improvements, No. 318 West 22d-st: rent $900; also, the second floor, (four rooms,) and basement of No. 129 8th-av.; rent $200; also several other houses and parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, office 8th-av., cor. 18th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, on second or third floors, with board—dinner at 6 o'clock. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent location. Parties having above accommodations may address, stating location, terms, &c., L. M. N., New-York Times.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 486 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 88 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.—Notice.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared this day, and made payable to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 8th January. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2. 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Town of Steubenville, Ohio, due Jan. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858. }
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. And that the provisions of the said section will be strictly enforced, and all offenders against the same prosecuted for the fines incurred by them. By order of the Commissioners.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

NOTICE.—A. CORROYER, OF THE HOUSE OF ROGER, FILS & CO., and till the 2d instant having the sole management and control of the American branch of said house, requests all parties who have had dealings with him as the manager of said house at New-York, to address all communications respecting said business or dealings, to him, at the Stevens' House, New York, for one year from Jan. 2, inst. A. CORROYER.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 3.......1858
Saturday, March 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 31.......1858
Saturday, April 10.......1858	Wednesday, April 28.......1858
Saturday, April 14.......1858	Wednesday, May 12.......1858
Saturday, May 8.......1858	Wednesday, May 26.......1858
Saturday, May 22.......1858	Wednesday, June 9.......1858
Saturday, June 8.......1858	Wednesday, June 23.......1858
Saturday, June 19.......1858	Wednesday, July 3.......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.
The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TO FREIGHTERS.—FOR ALBANY DIRECT.—Notwithstanding the combined influence of disinterested persons, the celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. for Albany on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 4 o'clock. Passage $1. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the office on the Pier.

PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD!—WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, proprietor of the Russell House, Detroit, left Detroit the 10th ult., for New-York and Boston, for the purchase of Winter supplies. He arrived in New-York the 12th ult., and remained at the Astor until the morning of the 15th ult. Since that time he has been missing. He had been ill of a fever and had not fully recovered. It is supposed he became bewildered, and, in that condition, left New-York either by Railroad or in a steamer. Unless some accident befell him soon thereafter, it is probable he has visited some Hotel and registered his name. Hotel proprietors are most earnestly requested to direct an examination of their registers since the 14th ult., and, if his name is found, to at once communicate the date of arrival and departure and any known particulars.
The above reward will be paid to the person first communicating the intelligence of his arrival at any hotel in the United States or Canada, subsequent to his departure from the Astor House. It is hoped that sympathy for his suffering family will induce brother hotel proprietors to see that a careful examination of their registers is made. Address the undersigned at Detroit, or care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1858. CRANE & WESSON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.
6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.
3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions, or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

FURS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
belonging to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 358 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.
The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.
Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) well-seasoned and delivered at the lowest Summer price; also, Lehigh (unadulterated with other coals) and White Ash Schuylkill at Summer rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

GAS AND SMITHS' COAL.—50 TO 60 TONS for sale, in lots to suit, at a low price. It is under cover and in good order. Apply to PHILLIPS & OAKLEY, No. 437 6th-av., or at No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, (Hanover-st.)

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM R. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM VON SACHS against JUSTIN CAMPBELL and CHARLES CARO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
ja7-1aw8wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER BIRNIE against MOSES G. LENGHI, DENIS G. ETIENNE and LAURA his wife, Louise Gilbert, Louise, daughter of John Gilbert, and John Doe, her husband, Clementine Gilbert, Edward Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, The People of the State of New-York, George Frederick Danby, Daniel LeRoy, and Augustus Newbold LeRoy.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants LOUISE GILBERT, LOUISE, daughter of JOHN GILBERT, and JOHN DOE her husband: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in this City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in this City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1857.
THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 150 Nassau-street.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 5th day of December, 1857.
d10-1aw6wTh THAYER & ARNOUX, Plffs' Att'ys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS READER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Reader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract,—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the said County Clerk's Office, on the 21st day of October, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o22-1aw12wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD HABICH AND RICHARD THACKRAY against TURROGEU RAMEAU and SEPTIMUS RAMEAU.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To TURROGEU RAMEAU and SEPTIMUS RAMEAU, defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 96 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 22, 1857.
THADDEUS H. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1857.
THADDEUS H. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
d31-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES S. SALTER Plaintiff, against MARY SALTER, Defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant, MARY SALTER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, this day, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 143 Fulton-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Dec. 26, 1857.
ja7-1aw6wTh* WILLIAM DODGE, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 153 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.
au27-1aw6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.
ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.
s24-1aw6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.
ALEXANDER HANNA, ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.
d17-1aw6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.
d2-1aw6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.
WILLIAM WEST, insolvent.
By RICHARDSON & SCHROEPPEL,
d17-1aw10wTh his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Henry L. Potter, an insolvent debtor, notice first published Dec. 24, 1857. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry E. Davies, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at his chambers in the City Hall of said City, on the 9th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. d24-1aw10wTh*

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858—some souvenir style for gifts. RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 78, 112, 114 to 126. *Part II.*—Nos. 58, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 to 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111.

As the list is hung in a dark place and the numbers are mostly very delicately and faintly marked, mistakes are not impossible.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Same as yesterday's Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Jan. 7.—Nos. 35, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 102 to 115.

Raising the Wind—Liability of Newspapers.

DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Thomas Stewart.

Henry G. Babcock vs. Proprietors of the New-York Times.—This was a suit for the recovery of money for alleged services in writing for and contributing to the TIMES. Mr. BABCOCK was sworn as a witness, and testified that, in September, 1856, he wrote an article which was sent to the TIMES and partially published. He sent it upon seeing, at the head of the paper, a notice that "voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is respectfully solicited; if used, it will be liberally paid for." He produced a copy of the TIMES containing the article, which proved to be a record of several *steamboat and railroad votes* upon the Presidential question. Mr. BABCOCK said the article was published as he wrote it, except that the editor had stricken out an expression of opinion in which he had indulged, that the defeat of FREMONT, judging from these votes, was a moral impossibility. In sending it to the TIMES, he said he had requested its return in case it was not used, as he could "find a market" for it elsewhere. Some three or four months afterwards, he wrote to the office demanding payment for it, and received in reply a note from the Editor, saying that the article was not of a kind for which payment was ever either asked or made,—that it did not contain "important news," and that, if payment was desired or expected, he should have said so when he sent the article. Upon this state of facts the suit was brought for $20,—that being what he (Mr. BABCOCK) considered the value of the communication.

Mr. ABBOTT, counsel for the TIMES, said he was perfectly willing to submit a motion for a non-suit upon this testimony. The Judge had the article before him, and could judge for himself of the value of the article. If he thought that it came fairly within the meaning of the correspondence which was solicited under the head of the paper, and either contained "important news" or was worth the sum claimed for it, the proprietors of the TIMES had no desire to avoid payment. He moved that the case be dismissed.

The Judge, after some remarks from Mr. BABCOCK's counsel, *granted the motion.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Judge INGERSOLL announced to the bar, this morning, that on next Monday morning he would take up the argument calendar.

Patrick Denvers and others, of the crew of the ship *Fanny Fosdick*, who were indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on board, were brought up this morning and pleaded guilty. The Court suspended judgment, and they were discharged on their own recognizances, they having already undergone a long confinement.

The case of Charles F. Loosey *vs.* James Brooks and Erastus Brooks, which had been adjourned till this morning, was called up. This was an action to recover $50,000 for the publication of a libel by the defendants in the New-York *Express* in December, 1854, the particulars of which have been published. Judge INGERSOLL asked the plaintiff's counsel if they were ready to go on in the case.

Mr. Laroque replied as follows: I am very happy to say that there will be no occasion to trouble the Court and Jury further in this case. Mr. Loosey, of course, never brought the action to recover money from the Messrs. Brooks, as he is not a gentleman who believes that a wound to the reputation can be cured by a pecuniary salve. He only desired to vindicate his character before the community. Down to yesterday neither he nor his friends thought that any retraction had been made which would justify him in discontinuing the suit; but I am happy to say that yesterday the defendants published what every one must regard as a full and ample retraction. We do not, therefore, desire to proceed any further in the case, but withdraw it.

Mr. McKeon—No one who knows Mr. Loosey could for a moment suppose that there was anything wrong in his conduct, and I am much gratified that the suit has thus terminated.

Judge Ingersoll—I am very sorry that such circumstances existed as to prevent Mr. McKeon from attending to this case. [Laughter.]

Mr. Laroque—I am very happy that such circumstances still continue. [Laughter.]

John Edwards, second-mate of the ship *Tapscott*, was put on trial, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon. One of the crew, named Duncan, testified that Edwards struck him on the jaw with a pair of brass or steel knuckles. From other evidence it appeared that there was a quarrel and a scuffle between them, in which Duncan was rather having the advantage. One witness swore that Edwards did not have on any knuckles, and there was no mark left on the man's jaw. The Jury, thereupon, acquitted the defendant, without leaving their seats.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Geo. F. Betts, Esq.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Thomas Smith, master of the American ship *Isla de Cuba*, of this City, was arrested on the 4th instant, on the charge of manslaughter, in killing one of his crew on the high seas. On the examination before the Commissioner it was proved for the defence that the deceased died from the effects of a serious malady, and not from any violent act of the master. The evidence for the prosecution not appearing to be sufficient, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint and discharged the prisoner.

Pay of the Central Park Police.

MARINE COURT—Jan. 6.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Henry C. Acker vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.—This was one of a series of forty or fifty actions brought by parties claiming to have been appointed policemen by Fernando Wood and Joseph S. Taylor, as Commissioners of the Central Park. The amount claimed in this case was $210. The plaintiff proved an appointment by the Commissioners aforesaid, dated July 1, 1856, and that he had performed services in guarding and protecting the Central Park up to July 31, 1857, and had been paid for such services to January 1, 1857, at the rate of $700 per annum. The defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the grounds: 1. That the Common Council had the sole power to fix the salaries of employes of the Central Park Commissioners, under the ordinance of May 21, 1856. 2. That such ordinance gave no power to the Commissioners to appoint policemen. 3. That such power was vested in the Police Commissioners appointed by the acts of 1853 and 1857. 4. That no resolution of the Common Council fixing the salaries of the employes of the Central Park Commissioners had been shewn. 5. That no appropriation to pay such employes had been shewn. 6. That the plaintiff had proved no cause of action. The motion was denied and an exception taken by the defendants' counsel. The defendants then proved that there was no appropriation. The Court refused to allow the case to go to the Jury, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff subject to the opinion of the Court at the General Term upon the questions of law involved. To this decision the defendants' counsel also accepted. The Court also ordered that the proceedings in the other cases be stayed until the decision of the General Term in this action.

For plaintiff, Stillwell & Swain. For defendants, A. R. Lamenee, Jr., Assistant C. C., and R. F. Andrews.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Benjamin F. Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This action was brought to recover $500 for work and materials alleged to have been furnished by the plaintiff, who is one of the Governors of the Almshouse, in repairing *engines*, under the direction of Mr. Howard, [illegible] by Charles Devlin, as Superintendent of the work. The performance of the work was proved and the prices thereof. Defendants' counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the work should have been done under the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. The Court granted the motion, and rendered judgment of dismissal.

R. F. Andrews and R. H. French, for defendants; Niles & Bagley, for plaintiff.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge, and Supervisors Smith and Bradwell.

The Criminal Term of this Court was opened this morning, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

THOMAS M. CLARK, Foreman.
Wm. Thomas, Joseph H. Adams, P. McMahon,
Jonathan S. Burr, Samuel Gillespie, John B. Junior,
Thos. Sargeant, Paul Worth, John J. Gilbert,
Charles Parker, Geo. W. Prince, Timothy Bannon,
Wm. Moyan, Crowell Haddon, Char[illegible]y,
E. L. Baker, James Patten, Alex. W. Russell,
John Wallace, James H. Raymond.

After a charge from the Court the Jury retired to their labors.

ACCIDENT.—JAMES KEENAN, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, got into a fight on Firman-street, Brooklyn, and had one of his legs broken. He was taken to the City Hospital by the First Precinct Police.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at No. 295 Bowery, on the body of ANNA SMITH, two years old, who died from burns caused by her clothes taking fire from the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

LONG ISLAND.

SINGULAR AND INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A Man Inveigled from Newark to Brooklyn, to Prevent his Giving Testimony before a Magistrate—He is Robbed, Beaten, and Thrown Senseless into a Pond—His Life Saved by a Dog—Arrest of the Perpetrators of the outrage, and Statement of the Victim.

One of the most infamous cases ever placed on record was brought to light yesterday, in Brooklyn. A man named JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, N. J., to prevent his appearance as a witness against the keeper of a groggery in Newark, was inveigled to Brooklyn, and an attempt to bribe him to stay away having failed, he was stupefied with liquor, robbed, and then severely beaten. He was then thrown, while in a helpless state, into a pond near the crossing of Washington and Atlantic avenues, where, through the agency of a dog, he was subsequently found insensible.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

PETER B. SMITH is the keeper of a low groggery at No. 15 Church-street, Newark, N. J. JOHN B. JAQUES is a tailor, residing at No. 29 Court-street, in the same city. He is a man of respectable standing, except that he occasionally drinks too much. He was in business on his own account in Newark, and was so connected with a wealthy family that he never was in want of money. SMITH often induced JAQUES to drink at his place, and one glass with JAQUES was always followed by others, which habit, coupled with a liberal disposition, which some folks are always imbued with when laboring under the effects of stimulants, leading him to spend his money freely, made him a customer not to be lost without a struggle.

The friends of JAQUES had watched his conduct with alarm, and upon being remonstrated with by them he always made good resolutions, but could not withstand the seductive influences thrown around him by the keeper of the bar-room. That there might be no obstacle in the way, JAQUES' brother-in-law, Mr. JOHN BRIGGS, made complaint against SMITH for selling liquor without license, and keeping a disorderly and gaming-house. SMITH was arrested and held to bail to await trial by Justice HANLON.

THE FIRST ASSAULT.

Subsequent to this, and about one week ago, JAQUES was again got into SMITH's place and an effort was made to extort from him a promise not to appear as a witness against the keeper. Upon his refusal to give the required promise, he was set upon and beaten severely.

A VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

The examination of SMITH was to have taken place yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., before Justice HANLON. JAQUES was the principal witness in the case, and SMITH evidently resolved to get rid of him by fair means or foul. With this object in view, on Tuesday last SMITH sought out his victim and succeeded in making him believe that he was a friend, and entertained no ill feeling towards him. The reconciliation was perfected by a drink, and the initiatory step thus taken. SMITH told JAQUES that he was going to New-York to purchase butter and lard, and as he was not a judge of the articles he requested the other to go with him, promising to pay all expenses. The drink which he had taken had mollified JAQUES so far that he assented, and they accordingly took the 12 M. train for New-York, arriving there at about 1 o'clock P. M.

THEY GO TO BROOKLYN.

A short visit was made to Washington Market; a few drinks were taken in this vicinity, and they crossed the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn. Arrived there, SMITH said that he did not want to get back to Newark very early, and to while away the spare time on their hands, he proposed a visit to a "particular friend" of his on Fulton-avenue. They got on board a car, and left it at the oyster and liquor saloon of JOHN MEYERS, on Fulton-avenue, near Houston-street.

THE MURDERER'S PLOT IS MADE.

Upon entering the saloon JAQUES was introduced to MEYERS, and several drinks were disposed of in rapid succession and paid for by the keeper of the place and SMITH alternately. At one of these rounds JAQUES drank off his brandy when SMITH refilled his tumbler with gin, which he also sent after the brandy. At this time SMITH proposed to give JAQUES "six or seven dollars" and pay all of his expenses, if he would keep away and not testify before the magistrate. The offer was refused. Soon after this MEYERS and SMITH went outside and had a private conversation. Upon returning they asked JAQUES to go and take a walk with them. By this time he was pretty "tight," but knew all that was going on. The trio walked off together, taking a drink at WILDE's saloon, corner of Fulton-avenue and Hunter-street, and another at a Dutch grocery, corner of Atlantic and Classon-avenues.

THE ATTACK—THROWN INTO A POND.

Soon after leaving this place, JAQUES says SMITH and MEYERS both attacked him, knocked him down and kicked him, and he has an indistinct recollection of hearing himself drop into the pond where he was found; but the next time he was conscious of existence he was in the Ninth Precinct Station, Brooklyn.

A DOG GIVES THE ALARM.

About 12 o'clock Tuesday night, Mrs. JOHN H. DEIFKEN, residing near Atlantic and Washington-avenues, in that part of Brooklyn (Ninth Ward) known as Bedford, was aroused from sleep by the continual howling of a dog belonging on the premises. The noise was so "unearthly" that she awoke her husband, and the howling of the dog continuing, he dressed himself and went out to discover the cause of the animal's trouble. The dog, upon seeing his master, at once led the way to a pond of water near the house, (caused by the grading of the streets above the natural level,) when the object of his solicitations was discovered to be the almost lifeless body of a man, partially immersed. Mr. SEIFKEN called upon two of his neighbors, Mr. THOMAS FORTUNE and Mr. MCNAMEE, who also had their attention attracted to the spot by the moanings of the dog, and the three succeeded in removing the body to the Ninth Precinct Station.

THE MAN IS RESUSCITATED.

The doorman, Mr. HOOPER, notwithstanding the general impression with those present that the man was past all help in this world, resolved to make the attempt to resuscitate him, and after working upon him for about an hour, relieving him of a considerable quantity of water. In the meantime his efforts were crowned with success. About 2 o'clock the man was able to speak and gave his name as JOHN B. JAQUES, and subsequently in substance made the above statement.

AN M. P. VISITS NEWARK.

Inspector MILLER, of this District, at an early hour yesterday morning, informed Deputy-Superintendent of Police FOLK of what had transpired, and after consultation as to the probabilities of the man's story, Sergeant WHITE, of the Ninth Precinct, was dispatched to Newark in the 11 o'clock A. M. train to ascertain what truth there was in the singular narrative of JAQUES.

THE RESULT.

Sergeant WHITE called upon Justice HANLON, and also Mr. BRIGGS, the brother-in-law of JAQUES, and obtained from them a confirmation of the main facts in the statement made. While in Newark, the Deputy Superintendent of Police telegraphed to Sergeant WHITE to arrest SMITH, but up to 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday he had not returned to his old haunts. The officer, however, made the necessary arrangements for his arrest by the Newark authorities, and returned to Brooklyn in the 2 o'clock P. M. train.

ARREST OF MEYERS.

Upon the return of officer WHITE, officer VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy-Superintendent's office, was dispatched to arrest MEYERS. He found him at his place of business on Fulton-avenue, and when notified that he was arrested, he was evidently much taken aback. He was committed to the Kings County Jail for safe keeping.

CORONER'S EXAMINATION.

Yesterday morning Assistant-Surgeon BALL, of the Police, and Dr. SNELL, Coroner, proceeded to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and received JAQUES' statement, under oath, as follows:

My name is John B. Jaques; I reside at No. 29 Court-street, Newark, N. J.; am a tailor by trade; work for myself; was brought to Brooklyn by a man named Peter B. Smith; he keeps a grog shop in Newark; he came with me and paid all of my expenses; came in the twelve o'clock train yesterday from Newark; he brought me to John Myers', on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, who keeps an oyster and drinking saloon; I drank at this place hot brandy three or four times; Smith paid for a part and Myers paid for the rest; we left there at half-past six o'clock last evening; Myers and Smith had a private conversation before we started; I was not drunk then, but was a little intoxicated, yet I knew what I was about; John Myers and Peter Smith both went with me; we stopped first at a corner liquor store below his (Myers') own place—first corner—by Myers' suggestion; the next and last place that I remember was at a corner grocery off on a side street from Fulton-avenue, where we took brandy once, but Smith poured his gin into my glass; this was about seven o'clock; I felt as if I would be very drunk, and remembered nothing after getting into the street; I had $17 with me at this time, in $1s, $2s and $3s on the State and Mechanics' Bank, of Newark, N. J., besides some change; I spoke of going home, but they advised me not to do so; this money was my own, and Smith has not paid me the $7 he promised to pay me, to hire me to be out of the way as a witness against him in a suit against him for keeping a gambling and disorderly house; this suit was to come off to-day; I have a faint recollection of being kicked and bruised, and pushed into the water, but do not know by whom; we had no quarrel; I did not know in what direction they took me; no other person was with me but these two men; I have a wife and five children, and am thirty-four years of age; I am in the habit of drinking occasionally, but do not get drunk; I believe the object these men had was to disable me, so that I could not be a witness; I believe that, if I had not been found, and efforts made to restore me, I would have died in a short time.

Sworn and subscribed before J. K. SNELL, Coroner.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Dr. BALL examined JAQUES very thoroughly. He found abrasions on both temples, various bruises about the head, and legs below the knees, and arms below the elbows. He thinks the injuries are not necessarily serious unless there are internal injuries. He prescribed the proper remedies, and last evening the man was more comfortable than could have been expected under the circumstances.

EXAMINATION BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

Last evening Justice MOREHOUSE visited JAQUES and took the following

STATEMENT.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.—John B. Jaques, being duly sworn, says: I live at No. 29 Court-street, Newark, New-Jersey; that on the 5th inst. said deponent left Newark in company with Peter Smith, of No. 15 Church-street, Newark, in the twelve o'clock train for New-York; arrived in New-York about one o'clock P. M.; when we arrived in New-York we went to Washington Market; from the market we went into a store in Vesey-street; from Vesey-street we went to Castle Garden; from Castle Garden over the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn; when we got across the ferry Smith said he did not want to go home very early, and wanted to go and see a particular friend of his in Fulton-avenue; got in the cars and rode up to one John Myers, who keeps a liquor and oyster saloon. When we got to Myers', Smith asked if I would not stay all night at Myers'—he would like me to stay over till after his trial at Newark, which was to take place to-day; drank several times in Myers' place; Myers and Smith went out on the sidewalk, and had a little conversation together; they came in and asked me to take a walk with them; went with them and stopped in the first public house below Myers', kept by one Wildes, as I am informed. when we got in the house kept by Wildes, Meyers asked me to take a drink; took a drink with them; drank brandy; from Wildes' we went to a German grocery store, about two blocks off; Meyers asked to drink; took a glass of brandy; had scarcely got the drink down when Smith asked me to take another drink; I took brandy; Smith called for gin; Smith poured part of his tumbler into mine; after taking the last drink I went out of the grocery; Smith and Meyers went out with me; had not gone far before they commenced to beat me with their fists and kick me and then threw me into the water; I recollect being in the water, and after that have no further recollection; I had $17 in my pocket-book in my pocket; had my pocket-book out in the grocery-store; when I came to, found myself in Ninth Ward Station-house; my pocket-book, with the money, was gone; think it was about 9 o'clock when we were in the grocery-store; no one else was in company with me during the day but Smith and Meyers; had gone but a short distance from the grocery-store before I was beat and abused.

JOHN B. JAQUES.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1858.
B. S. MOREHOUSE, Justice of Peace.

ARREST OF SMITH.

The Police of Newark, yesterday afternoon, arrested SMITH and he was committed to jail to await a requisition.

Mr. BRIGGS, the brother-in-law of JAQUES, arrived last evening, with the intention of taking him to Newark, but he was too ill to be removed, and moreover, he had no clothes to wear, those he had on at the time he was attacked being badly torn and thoroughly saturated with mud and water. The pocket from which the money was stolen was nearly torn out by his assailants in their haste to secure the plunder.

THE CASE IN NEWARK.

The case against SMITH was called on for trial by Justice HANLON in Newark, yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of the defendant was postponed for two weeks.

THIEVES' WORK.—House No. 70 Congress-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, Tuesday night, of silverware valued at $15.

ROSE HENLY, yesterday, robbed her employer, Mr. C. P. WOODRUFF, No. 50 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, of a quantity of wearing apparel, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice ALLEN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6.

$10,000 N. Y. St. 5s '58.	98¼	100 Erie R. R. b3	19
1,000 Ohio St. 6s 1886.	102	30 do.	18¾
3,000 Indiana State 5s.	80	25 do. s10	18¾
7,000 Mich. State 6s....	91	150 do. s3	18⅞
16,000 Missouri State 6s	78	400 do. s10	18⅞
35,000 do. b30	78¼	170 do. s3	19
10,000 do. s10	78	100 do.	19⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s '75..	66	50 do. s15	19
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	88¼	376 do. c	19⅛
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	85	450 do. s30	19
4,000 N.Y.Cen. R.R. 6s	83	100 do. b60	19¼
500 N.Y.Cen. R.R. 7s	94½	300 do.	19¼
1,000 Har. R.R. 1st Mg.	66	100 do. ....at 30d	19⅛
1,000 T.H. & Al. 2d Mg.	37½	100 do. s10	19⅛
2,000 LaC.& M.L.G.Bs.	38½	200 do. b60	19⅛
1,000 Ga.& C.2d m. b's.	78½	250 do.	19⅛
91 Mer. Bank scrip...	104	100 Harlem R. R. s3	6
107 Phenix Bank.......	100	30 Galena & Chic'go.R.	73½
30 Bank of Com........	99½	25 N. Haven & Hrf. R.	112
5 Amer. Ex. Bank...	99½	215 Reading Railroad.c	56¼
70 do.	100	55 do.	56¾
33 Metropolitan Bank.	100	100 do. s10	56½
31 Bank America......	102	350 do. c	56¾
10 Bank of New-York.	101	200 do. ....opg	56¾
50 Canton Co.	19¼	100 do. s10	56½
50 do. b60	19¾	100 do. s10	56⅞
46 Del.&H.C.C. at 60d.	110	200 do.	57
10 do.	110¼	100 do. s10	57
120 Penn. Coal Co.	69½	900 do. b60	57¼
200 do. b60	70	5 M. So.& N. Ia. R.R	19½
190 Cumb. Coal Co.	10½	50 do.	19⅛
200 do. s30	10½	100 do.	19¾
112 P. M. Steamship Co.	71	60 M. So.& N. I. pf. S.	33¼
615 New-York Cen. R.R	75½	101 Panama R.R. ....opg	90
200 do. s10	75⅝	100 do. b30	90
50 do. b30	75¾	150 Cl. & Pitts. R.R.	10¼
100 do. b60	76	512 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	42½
105 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	73	500 do. b10	42½
100 do. b60	73¼	100 do. b30	42¾
65 do.	72¾	100 do. b60	42¾
150 do. s60	72½	124 do.	42½
50 do. s60	72½	20 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11½
50 do. c	72⅝	440 do.	11⅛
50 do. c	72⅝	300 do. s30	11¼
10 Mil. and Miss. R....	31½	12 do.	11⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Virginia 6s.....	90	450 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76⅛
10,000 do.	90¼	200 do. b10	76⅛
25,000 Missouri St. 6s...	78½	50 do. b60	76⅛
5,000 do. s10	78¾	150 do.	76⅛
8,800 Indiana State 5s	80½	100 Erie R. R. b3	20
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	80½	300 do. b60	20
8,500 Ill Cen.R.R.Bs..	86	550 do.	19⅞
2,000 M.C.R.R.8 per ct,		100 do. s30	19¾
1st M. S. F. C. Bs..	84	7 Third-av. R. R.	86
2,000 N. Y. Cen.R.R.6s	82½	200 Reading R. R. ....opg	58
1,000 do.	82¾	100 do. s60	57
500 N. Y. Cen. R.R.7s	95	100 do. s30	57½
2,000 N.Y.&N.H.Bs.'60	85	1000 do. b60	58
20 Bank of Commerce.	99½	150 M.So.&N. I. R.R.	20
113 Mechanics Bank...	108	50 Mich. Cen. R. R..s60	48
26 Del. & H. C. Co....	110½	700 Panama R. R. ..opg	90
20 do.	110¾	50 do. b15	90
50 Canton Co. s60	20	200 Clev. & Tol.R.R.s30	43
250 do. s3	20	550 do. b3	43
100 do. b60	20¼	100 do. s10	42½
25 Cumb. Coal Co.	11	50 Chic.&Rk.I.R.R..b4	73½
100 do.	11½	100 do. b10	73⅛
300 do. s60	11	100 do.	73
50 Pacific M.Steam.Co.	71½	20 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	32½
80 do.	72	50 Harlem R. R.	6¼
20 do.	72½	200 La C. & Mil. R. R.	11½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$13,000 Chic. & Miss. RR. 2d mort. 7s.. Int. add.	40
$6,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. 2d mt. bds. Int. add.	42½
$2,000 Terra Haute & Alton R. 1st mt. bs. Int. add.	54
$6,000 Brooklyn City 6 ⅌ cent. bonds... Int. add.	90
$1,000 Town of Jefferson, Wis., 10s.... Int. add.	60
$2,000 Watertown City 8 ⅌ cent. bds.... Int. add.	32½
$1,000 Louisiana State 6 ⅌ cent. bonds.... Flat	81½
$3,000 Tennessee 6s.... Int. add.	80
$2,000 New-York and Erie R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	37½
$2,000 California 7s.... Int. add.	59¼
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	53
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	52½
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s. Int. add.	17
$2,000 Memphis City 6s.... Int. add.	69
$3,000 Madison City 7s.... Int. add.	48
$4,000 City Quincy (Ill.) 8 ⅌ cent. bds. Int. add.	52½
$26,000 City Quincy (Ill.) 8 ⅌ cent. bds. Int. add.	52
$3,000 Little Miami R. 1st mt. bds., 6s.. Int. add.	76
$3,000 Indianapolis and Cin. 2d mt. bds. Int. add.	75½
$5,000 Cleveland and Tol. Income bds.. Int. add.	52½
$2,000 Cleveland and Tol. Income bds.. Int. add.	64¾
$6,000 Cleveland and Tol. Income bds.. Int. add.	64½
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. Farm Mort.. Int. add.	32
$4,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fond du Lac R.R. 8s. Int. add.	18
$5,000 Madison and Watertown 8s.... Int. add.	9¼
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	98
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	98¾
6 shares Artisans' Bank	70
10 shares Artisans' Bank	70
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	98
10 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.	98
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	71
500 shares New-Jersey Zinc preferred	$7
50 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	106
13 shares Merchants' Bank	104
6 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	90
15 shares Chatham Bank	57
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, L. I.	34½
30 shares American Exchange Bank	100
18 shares Bank of Commerce	100⅛
20 shares Artisans' Bank	70@69½

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The commercial accounts from Europe by the steamer *Atlantic* to Wednesday, Jan. 23, took the Street somewhat by surprise this forenoon. A brief summary was telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and made public between the sessions of the Board of Brokers. The decided improvement in Cotton came a mail earlier than looked for, and the further considerable advance in the Funds to 93¼ ⅌ cent. was scarcely looked for. The former is very acceptable to this side and will do more to turn the Exchanges immediately in our favor than any other market event in Europe. It is much to be regretted that the turn at Liverpool comes a few days too late to save two or three of the large Cotton factors at New-Orleans, whose suspension on the heavy payments of the 4th January, was announced yesterday by telegraph. The sales at Liverpool for the three business days succeeding the departure of the previous packet were 23,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. on the lowest depression of the week before. A better demand for Goods and Yarns is reported from Manchester. In Grain the market was steady, and the finer descriptions of Wheat in good request. Flour continued dull. The rise in Consols is 1 ⅌ cent. from the sailing of the packet of the 19th December. Discounts were at 8 ⅌ cent. in the open market, and to this rate the Bank of England would probably reduce its terms at the Court of Directors on Thursday. The easy condition of things in Paris, which creates much surprise, as well as satisfaction, may influence even a larger reduction in the value of money in London. Business is assuming shape again at Hamburg, and the recovery from a panic appears to be as rapid as the mischief itself was sudden. The *Africa*, from this side, with $1,690,000 in Gold, arrived out on Monday, December 21, and most of the Gold went into the Bank of England. The changes in American securities were not important, except in the Rights attached to the new loan of the Illinois Central, which were selling at 10 ⅌ cent., or $10 ⅌ share for the 25 shares attached to each $1,000 Bond. The Right or Privilege to convert the bond into stock runs for three years. Sales of New-York Central shares are noted at 72 ⅌ cent., Illinois Central at 86@86½, and the bonds at 77, (all in sterling money,) and the quotations for other bonds and shares are about the same as by the *Niagara*. Canada Grand Trunk shares had further advanced 5 ⅌ cent., and the debentures of the Company had rapidly risen from 64 ⅌ cent. in November, to 86 ⅌ cent. Discounts in Hamburg are quoted 5 ⅌ cent. Loans on Consols in London were making at 4@5 ⅌ cent. The French Funds had advanced to 67.65, and the opinion was current that the Bank would soon reduce the rate of discount to 5 ⅌ cent.

From the tone of firmness noticed yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and the receipt of the foreign news to-day, the additional advance in prices, and large sales indicated by the Board list, are not very surprising. At the afternoon session the dealings became quite excited, and, after the limited list, still higher rates were paid for most of the Railroads actively speculated in. Erie left off 20¼ ⅌ cent.; New-York Central about 77 ⅌ cent.; Reading 58 ⅌ cent. The advance to-day in these Stocks was 1½@2 ⅌ cent; 2½ ⅌ cent. in Pacific Mail; ½ ⅌ cent. on the State list, and full rates for most of the Western Stocks. The Bonds of the Illinois Central were done at 86 ⅌ cent.; New-York Central 6s at 82½, and La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, 40 bid at the close. This last is a rise of nearly 10 ⅌ cent. in a few days. The new management of the Road states, unequivocally, that their title to, and location of 230,000 acres of the public lands, are now made secure. The Boston managers of the Michigan Central have issued the following explanation:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Certain misapprehension seems to exist with some of the press and their correspondents regarding the position of this Company.

Our loan has been paid for quite as fast as was agreed, but in conformity with its conditions, chiefly in bonds and notes of Company, which were receivable therefor, as will be seen by our advertisement herewith.

This, and a moderate falling off in our earnings below the estimate of September last, has rendered it impossible to provide for our engagements as fast as they mature.

The inconvenience to our creditors is much regretted, and it is hoped that the sacrifices made in order to meet our obligations will generally prove satisfactory.

For such maturing bonds as we have not the means of paying the Board have authorized the issue of short bonds, to be exchanged, drawing eight per cent. interest, according to the laws of Michigan.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

Extract from *Circular* of Oct. 1, 1857:

Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to 10th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $2,000,000, payable as follows:

Ten ⅌ cent. on Nov. 14, which first installment the Company will retain, without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
Fifteen ⅌ cent., Jan. 1, 1858.
Twenty-five ⅌ cent., March 1, 1858.
Twenty-five ⅌ cent., May 1, 1858.
Twenty-five ⅌ cent., July 1, 1858.

For which the Company will issue Eight ⅌ cent. Convertible Bonds with semi-annual coupons dated 1st October, 1867, and having twenty-five years to run.

Notes of the Company or Bonds maturing between this date and July, 1858, will be received in payment for this loan, with proper adjustment of interest.

The amount of gold carried out by the *Persia* to-day is $1,930,795, or about five hundred thousand dollars less than by the preceding direct Cunarder. Among the passengers were Mr. MORAN, of the New-York and Erie Road, and Mr. W. FERGUSON, of ROBERT BENSON & Co., London. The Money and Bill markets to-day are quiet after the closing of the European mail. Much satisfaction was felt on 'Change at the tenor of the *Atlantic's* news, and the Cotton people were in better spirits than for weeks past.

Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, who for the past seven years has been Deputy Treasurer of the State of New-York, has been appointed Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the La Crosse Company to reside in Milwaukee.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $52,571; Payments, $87,073; Balance, $3,043,700. The receipts include $42,000 from Customs.

The noted and long protracted case in our Courts of GRAHAM *vs.* MYER & STUCKEN, German Bankers in Beaver-street, assumed a new phase to-day by the arrest of Mr. MYER, as a foreign debtor. The bail required is stated at $300,000, which will probably be responded to by Mr. MYER's friends, of whom he has a good number among our merchants in the continental trade. The case owes much of its notoriety to the consular privilege interpleaded by STUCKEN, a year or so since, in order to transfer the suit from the State to the Federal Courts. He has since left the country, and the firm, it is understood, are about to close up their business on this side.

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co. advertise on another page to sell any part of $250,000 St. Louis County Tax Bonds, similar to the short issue, of which $300,000 was recently paid off by the Bank of Commerce.

The 1st February dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, heretofore noticed, will be paid to the New-York Stockholders at the Phœnix Bank.

We hear that the January interest overdue and unpaid on the Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road will probably be paid within 60 days, or by 1st March.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Since my circular of Dec. 29 we have received the advices per *Niagara* to the 19th ult. The Bank of England retained the rate of interest at 10 ⅌ cent. Failures continued to occur in England and the Continent. Cotton had declined ⅛d. ⅌ ℔. owing to the intense eagerness of both importers and spinners to sell. Middling Orleans was quoted 5⅜, Mobile 5¼, and Uplands 5⅛d. ⅌ ℔.; the week's sales amounted to 28,000 bales. The Manchester market was greatly depressed, spinners submitting to a heavy reduction to dispose of their stock. At the close, however, there was a better feeling. Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜.

A further decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔., in the price of Cotton in this City, has at last brought exporters into market. I am enabled, for the first time since the middle of September, to give reliable quotations.

Up to Thursday last a moderate business only was transacted, chiefly for domestic consumption. Friday being New-Year's day, the market was closed. On Saturday the news per *Niagara* was received by telegraph; holders accepted offers previously refused, and met the views of buyers with more freedom than on any previous day, resulting in sales of about 1,200 bales. On Monday, also, a fair demand for export prevailed. Yesterday a desire to go on being manifested by buyers, holders were somewhat more firm, but no advance was paid. The total sales since Dec. 28 are estimated at 6,000 bales, the bulk being for export to Liverpool, closing at the annexed quotations. The price of Middling must be considered nominal, there being scarcely any of this quality here; good Middling Uplands have been sold freely at 9c.; there is little or no Mobile or Orleans Cotton here; the sales have been confined to Uplands, Floridas and Texas classing strict to good Middling.

The exports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 584; Antwerp, 377—total, 961 bales.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—The only sale made during the week was a parcel of strict Middling, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, with freight at ⅜d., at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔., cash down. Some parcels go forward by this mail, the owners preferring to take the chance of the Liverpool market rather than submit to the heavy loss if sold *in transitu*. Very soon this business will be resumed, since prices in the South have now almost receded to the parity of Liverpool.

SOUTHERN MARKETS—Are all lower, as the reports from each fully show. The news ⅌ *Arago*, followed by that ⅌ *Niagara*, has caused a still further decline, the quotations for Middling quality, at latest dates, being as follows:

New-Orleans, Jan. 4	8⅛c.@8¾c
Mobile, Jan. 4	8c.@8¾c
Savannah, Jan. 4	8¾c
Charleston, Jan. 4	8½c.

CROP.—Estimates from the South continue to be received at 3,000,000 to 3,100,000; some even go below 3,000,000. Opinions vary as to the cause of the reduced views on the subject, and it is not necessary to give them in detail. I shall, from week to week, report the changes as they occur here and in the south on this question, but while doing so I am not willing to abandon my own estimate, as expressed in my Circular of 9th December.

RECEIPTS.—The comparison with last year shows a decrease of 435,000 bales. This will be further augmented next week and the week after. The short-crop advocates point to this as sufficient evidence that the crop is less than last year. Up to the third week in January of last year, the receipts were unusually heavy—the crop was gathered early, the rivers were all in good condition, the markets were high and advancing; every inducement existed for planters to hurry their crops to market, and the facilities for so doing were never better. This season, on the contrary, the picking was late, the frost a month or more later, and the rivers in Alabama and Florida not high enough until three weeks ago to enable steamboats to run. With this, we have had a rapid and unprecedented decline in price of nearly 50 per cent. in three months—in fact, ever since the middle of October, with the exception of two or three weeks, when prices rallied from 9½c.@11½c. in New-Orleans, the inducement to planters was evidently rather to hold than to ship. This appears in the 52,000 bales receipts at New-Orleans last week, against 68,000 the week previous, proving an unwillingness on the part of the planter to sell freely at 9c., after calculating upon at least 15c. As soon as planters are satisfied that a reason exists for these low prices, they will be once more free sellers. I maintain, therefore, that the aggregate of receipts now is no more a criterion of crop than it was at this time, or indeed up to March, last year.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, &c.—The receipts are comparatively light, and so are the exports, for the week under review.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since Sept. 1 as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,051,000	1,486,000	1,526,000	913,000	959,000
Ex. to G. B	328,000	312,000	500,000	411,000	267,000
Ex. to France	110,000	141,000	177,000	98,000	75,000
Ex. to other F.P.	83,000	98,000	123,000	49,000	63,000
Total exports	521,000	551,000	800,600	558,000	405,000
Stock on hand	532,000	695,000	640,000	360,000	495,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	106,000	148,000	137,000	59,000	87,000
Ex. to G. B.	25,000	30,000	53,000	47,000	24,000
Ex. to France	8,000	14,000	9,000	6,000	18,000
Ex. to other F. P.	8,000	11,000	4,000	3,000	13,000
Total exports	41,000	55,000	66,000	56,000	55,000

The Providence Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The following is the statement of the Providence Banks to date:

Circulation	$1,596,194	Loans	$17,614,529
Deposits	1,970,736	Specie	492,456

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON market easy. Sales to-day 700 bales at 9c. for Middling. The market closed with more buyers than sellers and a slight advance on all qualities.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON market active. Sales to-day 1,000 bales. There were more buyers than sellers. The feeling is gaining credence that the crops will be unusually short.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 6—P. M.

The sales of COTTON to-day before the reception of the *Atlantic's* news amounted to 17,000 bales. The effect of her advices upon the market, which were received here about noon to-day, is as yet undeveloped. FLOUR, $4 12½@$4 25. LARD in kegs, 9½c. Rio COFFEE, 8¾c.@9¼c. FREIGHTS, Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d., and to Havre, ⅞c.@1c. Other articles generally unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$2,000 City 6s, 94; $200 do., 94½; $2,700 do., 88; $3,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 6s, 64½; $10,000 Reading Railroad 6s '86, 66½; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 79½; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 51; $400 City 5s '69, 73; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 82¼; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 47½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 9⅞; 94 Lehigh Scrip, 34; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; 100 Elmira Railroad, 9¾; 250 do., 9¾; 3 Morris Canal, '42; 22 do., 41; 50 Reading Railroad, 28⅛; 74 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 8 Bank Northern Liberties, 50.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 88@88½; Philadelphia 6s, R.R int. off, 88@88½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94@94½; Pennsylvania 5s, 82¼@82½; Reading Railroad, 28⅛@28¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@75; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 80; Pennsylvania R. R., 38⅞@39; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41@42; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9¾@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16½@16½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9½@10; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 50@55; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 48; Long Island, 9¾@10; Vicksburg, 7@8; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ⅜@⅞; Union Canal, 2@4; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 5½@6.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 7,253 bbls. Flour, 1,508 bags Wheat, 42,674 bushels Corn, 134 pkgs. Provisions, 1,004 bbls. Whisky, and 29 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 62½@$5 75; Pearls, $5 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,851 bbls., including 841 bbls. Pearls and 1,010 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 26½c.@27½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate request at steady prices.

COAL—The market is generally quiet, but prices show no remarkable change. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day, the receipts and shipments of Coal were light. No alteration in prices.

COFFEE—The demand is brisker; prices display considerable firmness and buoyancy. Sales 500 mats Java, at 16c.; 430 bags Rio, at 9c.@11c.; with, by auction, 3,200 bags Rio, at 8c.@9½c.; and 150 bags Santos, at 13½c. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@11¼c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The market opened pretty briskly and buoyantly. After the publication of the *Atlantic's* very favorable news, factors claimed ½c.@1c. ⅌ ℔. over yesterday's currency, but buyers evinced no disposition to pay as much. The bulk of the day's sales were effected at about previous quotations, including Middling at 7¾c.@9c. for ordinary to good Upland, and 8⅞c.@9½c. for do. to do. Gulf, ⅌ ℔. Our available supply is estimated at 16,000 bales, against 74,500 same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 30.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	bales 7,819
Arrived since	665,347
Total	673,166
Exported to date	340,454
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 30	332,712

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are generally inactive at unaltered prices.

FRUIT—The market is devoid of animation, and prices are feebly supported for the leading articles,—including Raisins at $2 25 for Layer, and $1 95@$2 for Bunch, ⅌ whole box.

FLOUR & MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after, at previous quotations. Sales 7,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 45@4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ⅌ bbl. Southern is quiet, at old rates. Sales 850 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The aggregate receipts of Flour per boats, railroads and wagons, and the quantity manufactured by the city mills in St. Louis, during each of the past five years, compare as follows:

	Receipts.	Manufactured.	Total.
1857	557,646	663,509	1,221,155
1856	484,109	648,188	1,132,297
1855	426,721	589,958	1,016,679
1854	288,601	503,157	791,758
1853	289,585	449,746	739,331

The stock of Flour on hand in St. Louis, Dec. 31 1857, was inconsiderable.

GRAIN—Wheat is sought after only by home buyers, and prices are languid. Sales 7,250 bushels Southern White, inferior to good, at from $1 16@$1 28 ⅌ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales 8,000 bushels, new crop, at 58c.@62c. for Yellow, and 60c.@64c. for White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of 6,500 bushels Northern Rye at 73c.@73½c., delivered: 5,000 bushels two and four rowed State Barley at 72c.@77c., and 1,700 bushels Barley Malt at 85c.@90c ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—About 2,000 bales Manila have been sold within a week at 7c. ⅌ ℔., on 8 months' credit.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at our quotations, including Resin, at $1 30 for common, ⅌ 310 ℔s.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $3@$4 for White and Pale, ⅌ 280 ℔s. Pitch at $1 75@$2 ⅌ bbl.; Tar at $1 37½@$2 ⅌ bbl.; Crude Turpentine at $2 75@$2 87½ ⅌ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at 37c.@37½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The leading kinds continue in very moderate request at about previous quotations: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Refined do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1@1 05; Refined do., $1 25; Linseed, 54c.@55c., and Lard Oil, 80c.@$1 ⅌ gallon. In New-Bedford, last week, no sales of Whale or Sperm Oil transpired. In Mattapoisett, 500 bbls. Sperm, of the *Massasoit's* cargo, sold for manufacturing, at $1 05 ⅌ gallon. We learn of a sale of about 130 bbls. Whale in Edgartown, said to be inferior, at 58c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Sales 430 bbls., in lots, at $14 75 for old Mess; $15@$15 25 for new Mess, and $12 30@$12 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon, 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10 @ $12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c., for fair to prime, ⅌ ℔.

Receipts of Provisions in St. Louis during

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pork—casks, trcs. & bbls..	81,889	88,214	111,074	119,178
Pork—boxes	1,848	26	2,983	1,017
Pork—pieces	471,609	949,606	849,229	560,772
Beef—trcs. and bbls	5,564	21,619	1,488	8,311
Bacon—casks, bbls & boxes	10,094	17,931	25,989	14,836
Bacon—pieces	24,134	16,107	36,793	8,153
Lard—pkgs	74,692	113,460	107,108	69,697

The number of hogs cut to the close of 1855, by packers in St. Louis, was about 300,000; 1856, 50,400; and, in 1857, 55,000 head, reckoning to the 31st inclusive.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., at from $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in at former rates. Sales 325 hhds., including New-Orleans and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c.; and Cuba at 6c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. Prime at 10c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was not a very satisfactory one. The attendance was fair, but the catalogue was not attractive, embracing none of the finer qualities, and with a rather slack competition, prices leaned in favor of buyers. The sales were confined to about 2,300 pkgs. Powchong at 17c.@20½c., mainly at 19c.@19½c., and one lot of 50 half chests Oolong at 37c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 21½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Telegraph*, now at Boston, from City Point to Australia, Flour at $2 ⅌ bbl.; a Hamburg bark hence to Hull, 2,300 bbls. Resin, 3s.; a Bremen brig to Bristol, E., Flour, 2s.; a brig, 270 tons, to Sicily and back, $3,300; one 200 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,600; one to St. John, P. R., and back, Sugar, 46c., and Molasses, on deck, $3; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to a Windward, W. I., Island and back, $1,050.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Dates
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 2
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Jan. 13

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Ilva, for St. Thomas—G. C. Benfield and lady, J. J. Peniston, Mr. Latimer, P. S. Green, Mrs. Green, C. M. Catlin, J. W. Bushby.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Capt. H. D. Gardner and lady, Miss A. L. Gardner, H. R. Gardner, Mrs. K. Rogers and 2 children, Mrs. P. Morton, H. M. Allen, 2 Misses Allen, E. Criququillion, S. Gaunt, G. F. Dale, A. P. Montant, A. R. Chisholm, E. H. Jones, O. Graham, A. Stockwell, D. Ormer, A. Hofferman, S. Hofferman, A. Kohagi—Total 23.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 48 | Moon rises....12 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 20 | Gov. Island. 2 09 | Hell Gate..... 3 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Ship J. Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Medora, Kenerson, Wilmington, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Ilva, Foster, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Geranium, Pierce, St. Marks, Fla., Small, Earl & Co.; Boothby, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Hantsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Caroline Anderson, Aoucker, Delaware, R. Dow; Francis Satterly, Hughes, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Sturtevant, Corson, Newbern, N. C., J. C. Slaght; Ann Coles, City Point, Va., J. Hunter & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Passed ship David Stewart going in, and a ship with black ball or cross in signal. Passed ship Wm. Penn towing out, but saw her afterwards put back, the wind at the time being strong from S. W. Jan. 5, lat. 41, lon. 68 15, signaled a ship supposed to be the American Eagle.

Bark Princeton, (of New-Haven,) Seeley, Demarara Dec. 18, with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, New-London for Egg Harbor.

Schr. Estelle, Davis, Virginia for Wareham.

Schr. Corvo, Holbrook, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah L. Hills, (of Rockland,) Conway, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Walcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Isaac Toucey, Gould, Virginia for New-Haven, with oysters.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E., with snow; meridian do., and very thick below; sunset, N.

Sailed.

Jan. 6—Ships Staghound, Peterson, Boston. From Quarantine—Yorick, Soule, San Francisco. 6th, steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool; bark Laura, Wright, Ponce, P. R.; brig King Bird, Brown, Porto Cabello.

Memoranda.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—Since my last per mail, of the 19th, advising the R. M. steamship Parana, having spoken the Lady Louisa, tendering assistance to the American ship Lone Star, from Maulmain to London, I have to inform you that we have since received information leading me to infer the incorrectness of the intelligence. The steamer in question appears to have been the R. M. Steamer La Plata, outwards, and the account adds that the Lady Louisa held on the sinking vessel for only sufficient time to take off the crew.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter.)

The ship Emily, Tilton, for Havana, has anchored at Quarantine.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Dec. 18, barks Montezuma, for New-York in 7 ds.; Mary Rich, for London, ldg.; brig Mary Stewart, from Boston, dscg.; bark May Queen, for Baltimore, sld. 2 ds. previous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETING of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 7, 1858, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. The managers of the late Fair will make their final report.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

CAPITAL.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS RECENTLY put into successful operation a new Sewing Machine of great merit, and has applied for patents in this country and Europe, the former of which will very shortly issue, wishes to meet with a responsible party who will advance the capital to carry on the business for an interest in the invention. Address S. M. Co., *Times* Office.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE SIXTH-st. Church, (colored,) near the Bowery, will repeat their Christmas Exhibition THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 7, 1858, in said Church. Hadley's Band of Serenaders will be in attendance. Admission 12 cents—to commence at 7½ o'clock.